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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Holds the 4th Women's Congress and Elects the Leading Body of the Women's Federation 1

MILITIA

Further Strengthen Militia Building Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line 4

Urban Militia of Shanghai with Production Workers As Its Mainstay Makes An Important Contribution to the Consolidation of the Proletarian Dictatorship 7

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Page

Tientsin Militiamen Seriously Study the Party's Basic Line and Continuously Raise Awareness of Class Struggle and Two-Line Struggle 10

Fully Develop the Role of the Militia in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements 13

The Militia Battalion in the Depth of Coconut Groves 15

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

North China Production Brigade Criticizes Lin Piao's Idealist Theory of Genius 18

INSECTICIDE INDUSTRY

China Expands Insecticide Industry 21

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Local Industries in Northeast China Region 22

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolian Animal Husbandry Areas Speed Up Mechanization 24

SNAIL FEVER

Southern China Makes Advances in Preventing Snail Fever 26

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Taiwan Compatriots Basketball Team Leaves Tientsin for Southern China . . 27

Chinese Residents Abroad Honored at National Day Reception 28

Table Tennis Delegation of Chinese Compatriots from Taiwan Province Residing in Japan Returns to Tokyo 29

FOREIGN RELATIONS

MIDDLE EAST WAR

Foreign Minister Chi Peng fei Most Seternly Condemns Israeli Aggression and Voices Firm Support for Arab and Palestinian Peoples 30

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Supports Egypt, Syria in Their Resistance to Israeli Military Aggression 31

CHINA AND AFRICA

Secretary-General of Supreme Council for Sports in Africa Arrives in Peking 33

Page

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Art Study Group 34

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Ambassador to China Gives National Day Cocktail Party in Peking 35

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Ambassador Gives Banquet for Helsinki Mayor's Visit to China 35

Mayor of Helsinki Leaves Peking for Southern China 36

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou Chien-jen Fetes Japanese Professor 36

Liu Hsi-wen Bids Farewell to Takeo Miki 37

Tientsin and Kobe Volleyball Teams Hold Friendly Matches 37

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Yoshimi Furui, Seiichi Tagawa and Other Japanese Friends 38

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Delegations 38

Japanese Dietmen Group Arrives in Peking 39

CHINA AND KOREA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes DPRK Permanent Observer to UN 40

Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Leaves for Korea on Friendly Visit 40

Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 41

Sino-Korean Border Railway Transportation Agreement Signed in Peking 41

Chinese Paintings Exhibition Closes in Pyongyang 42

CHINA AND LIBYA

Libyan Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day 43

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Political Committee of Communist Party of New Zealand Greets Chinese Party Congress 43

Page

Trade Agreement Signed between Governments of China and New Zealand 44

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet New Zealand Trade Mission 44

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Women's Volleyball Team Concludes Visit in Shenyang 45

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Army Commander Arrives in Peking 46

Swedish Army Commander Feted in Peking 46

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Exhibition of Chinese Prints Closes in Switzerland 47

NATIONAL

WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Hunan Holds Women's Congress and Elects the Leading Body of the Provincial Women's Federation 48

Honan Holds Wome's Congress and Elects the Leading Body of the Provincial Women's Federation 51

TRAINING OF CADRES IN RURAL AREAS

In Accordance with Chairman Mao's Instruction, "Functioning Cadres Should Also Go Down in Turn To Do Manual Labor," Peking Organizes Functioning Cadres To Join Production Teams in Rural Areas for Tempering 54

MILITIA

Strengthen Militia Building and Consolidate the Proletarian Dictatorship 56

Indestructible Bastion of Iron 60

Page

POWER INDUSTRY

Power Industry Grows in Northwest China Autonomous Region 63

East China Province Builds More Small Power Stations 64

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

East China Machinery Plant Adheres to Self-Reliance 65

LIGHT INDUSTRY

South China Province Expands Light Industry 67

RURAL HOUSING

New Homes for North China Hsien Peasants 68

HISTORICAL SITES AND RELICS

Historical Sites and Relics Well Preserved in Southwest China Hsien 69

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home 71

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Officials Leave Peking for Home 71

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Prime Minister Leaves Ottawa for China 72

Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Arrive in Peking to Rousing Welcome 72

List of Members of Official Party Accompanying Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Mrs. Trudeau on Their Visit to China 74

Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Trudeau Hold Talks in Peking 75

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau To Visit China 75

Page

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Prime Minister Henri Lopes Congratulates Premier Chou En-lai on China's National Day 77

Congolese President Ngouabi Congratulates Chairman Mao Tsetung on China's National Day 78

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Egyptian Foreign Minister 79

Egyptian President Receives Chinese Ambassador 79

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Measuring and Scientific Instruments Exhibition Opens in Peking 79

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Continues Visit in Tokyo 80

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan 81

Japanese Delegations Leave Peking for Home 81

Chinese Friendship Medical Study Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan 82

Japanese Friends Yoshimi Furui, Seiichi Tagawa Give Farewell Banquet in Peking 82

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Returns to Tokyo from China 83

Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Returns to Tokyo from China 83

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Gives Reciprocal Party in Tokyo 84

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home 85

Chinese Broadcasting and Television Delegation Leaves for Japan 85

Japanese Guests Feted in Peking 86

Page

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Back from Japan 86

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party and Film Show on Occasion of 28th Anniversary of Founding of Korean Workers' Party 87

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 87

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Mexican Guests 88

Mexican Ambassador Gives Cocktail Party for Mexican Guests' Visit to China 88

Mexican Football Team Has Friendly Match with Peking Student Team 89

Mexican Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 90

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Trade Mission Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 90

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Cultural Institute Marks Chinese National Day 91

Liu Hsiang-ping, Ting Hsueh-sung Meet Peruvian Guests 91

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Women's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Home 92

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegal's First Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu 92

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Honor of Swedish Army Commander 93

Page

CHINA AND UN

UNESCO Executive Board Adopts Resolution Urging Expulsion of Representatives of Chiang Kai-shek Clique 93

China Supports Arab People's Resistance to Israeli Aggression at UN Security Council Meeting 95

UN Secretary-General, Philippine Foreign Minister Fete Chiao Kuan-hua 97

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Asian and Oceanian Representatives to UN General Assembly 98

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

New Yugoslav Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu 99

NATIONAL

"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

In Resolute Implementation of Chairman Mao's Important Instruction, "Send the Broad Masses of Cadres To the Lower Levels To Do Manual Labor," Liuho "May 7" Cadre School Continues To Develop in the Two-Line Struggle 100

Further Run Well the "May 7" Cadres School in Struggle 104

FACTORY-RUN COLLEGES

Twenty-Four Factory-Run Workers Colleges in Shenyang Municipality Are Run Better and Better 107

JUVENILE READING MATTER

Educate the Younger Generation with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought 110

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

Traditional Chinese Medicine Cures Gangrene 114

Page

NATIONAL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT

1973 National Shooting Invitational Tournament Opens in Peking 116

NANCHANG

Tremendous Changes in Historic City--Nanchang 116

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Machine Building Industry Expands in South China Province 118

COAL INDUSTRY

New Coal Mine in Northwest China 119

SUPERIOR WHEAT STRAINS

China Popularizes Fine Wheat Strains 120

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 121

CHINA AND CANADA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau 121

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Banquet 123

Prime Minister Trudeau's Speech at Peking Banquet 125

Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Trudeau Continue Talks 127

Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Visit Peking Physical Culture Institute 128

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Trudeau Hold Talks Again 129

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking 129

Peking Press Circles Fete Canadian Correspondents 130

CHINA AND EGYPT

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Egyptian, Syrian Ambassadors to China 130

Premier Chou En-lai's Message of Support to President Sadat 131

Page

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Franch Friends 132

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Films Shown at Second Salonika International Film Festival 133

Greek Marxist-Leninist Organization Greets Convening of Chinese Party Congress 133

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Visiting Japanese Dietmen Group 134

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation Honored at Peking Reception 135

Chinese Sports Delegation Arrives in Tokyo 135

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Japanese Dietmen Group 136

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Guests 136

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guests 137

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Play Opening Matches in Peking 137

CHINA AND KOREA

"Rodong Sinmun" Editorial Board Fetes Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation in Pyongyang 138

CHINA AND LAOS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Greetings to Glorious Day of Lao People 139

Peking Reception Marks Independence Day of Laos 140

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 141

Romanian Guests Leave Peking for Home 142

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Military Commission Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets Swedish General Almgren 142

Page

Swedish Army Commander Leaves Peking to Visit Shanghai 142

CHINA AND SYRIA

Premier Chou En-lai's Message of Support to President Assad 143

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes African Representatives to UN General Assembly Session 145

UNDP Administrator Arrives in Peking 146

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Voltan Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. 146

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Foreign Nationalist and Mass Organizations, Political Leaders, Friends Greet Chinese National Day 147

Marxist-Leninist Parties, Ortanizations Greet Chinese National Day 147

NATIONAL

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

They Have Not Been Unworthy of the Trust of the Class 149

Vigorous Development of Scientific Research Work in Sian Chiaot'ung University Along the Correct Orientation 154

Utilize the Results of Scientific Research To Establish Three-in-One Combination Bases Inside and Outside the School 157

TRAINING OF NEW CADRES

Tackle the Training and Selection of New Cadres As An Important Task . . 161

STATE FARMS

Southwest China State Farms Help People's Communes 164

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Big Changes in Southwest China Multi-National Commune 165

Page

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Outstanding Team of Lathe-Turners Maintains Record in China 166

POWER STATIONS

East China University Compiles Book on Power Stations 168

Many Small Power Stations in East China Province 170

DESERT CONTROL

Uighur People's Commune Transforms Desert 171

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFRICA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets African Guests 174

President of African Volleyball Federation Chadly Zouiten Leaves Peking for Home 174

CHINA AND ALBANIA

President of People's Bank of China Meets and Fetes Albanian Delegation 175

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves for Argentina 175

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Leaves London for Home 176

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Back from London 177

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Table Tennis Team Holds First Match in Cameroon 177

CHINA AND CANADA

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau 178

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Gives Grand Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 178

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau's Speech at Peking Banquet 180

Page

Premier Chou En-lai's Toast at Peking Banquet 182

Prime Minister Trudeau Holds Press Conference in Peking 183

Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Leave Peking for Loyang . . . 185

Sino-Canadian Government Trade Agreement Signed in Peking 186

Jen Pu-chai Meets Canadian Architects 187

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Red Cross Supplies to Chad Shipped in Lagos 188

CHINA AND CONGO

New Congolese Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking 188

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Red Cross Society Donates Wheat to Ethiopia 188

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Minister Li Shui-ching Visits French Exhibition in Peking . . . 189

Member of French National Assembly Leaves Peking for Home 189

CHINA AND JAPAN

Teng Hsiao-ping, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Dietmen Group 190

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes US-Soviet Support to Israel . . . 191

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Leave Peking for Southern China 191

Mexican Football Delegation in Tientsin 192

President of Mexican Sports Federation and Mrs. Cervantes, and Secretary-General of Supreme Council for Sport in Africa Ganga Leave for Southern China 193

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Trade Mission Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow, Shanghai . . . 193

New Zealand Trade Mission Leaves Kwangchow for Home 194

Page

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ice-Hockey Team Leaves for Scandinavia 194

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Military Attache Gives Army Day Cocktail Party in Peking 195

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Army Medical Delegation Feted in Peking 195

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Pictorial Exhibition of Unearthed Relics in China Opens in Colombo 196

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Friendly Personage Feted in Peking 197

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L) Greets Chinese Party Congress . . 197

CHINA AND UGANDA

China's Hupeh Provincial Football Team Plays First Friendly Match in Uganda 198

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Arab Foreign Ministers and Representatives to UN 199

Chiao Kuan-hua Calls on President of Upper Volta and Gives Dinner for UN Secretary-General 200

UNDP Administrator Feted in Peking 200

Fourth Committee of UN General Assembly Discusses Question of Portuguese Colonies 201

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* NATIONAL *
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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Holds the 4th Women's Congress and Elects the Leading Body of the Women's Federation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1973)

(NCNA Huhehot, September 29, 1973) The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region held its 4th Women's Congress between September 21 and 26, which elected the 4th Committee of the Regional Women's Federation.

This congress was held at a time when the multi-national people in the autonomous region are conscientiously studying the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and acting in accordance with it. Women delegates of various nationalities to the congress carefully studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress and indignantly denounced and criticized the crimes committed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. The delegates unanimously pledged to unite more closely to fulfill all the fighting tasks outlined by the 10th Party Congress under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

Attending the congress were Yu T'ai-chung (尤太忠), First Secretary of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Regional Revolutionary Committee and Commander of the Inner Mongolian Regional Command, Wu T'ao (吴涛), Secretary of the Party Committee of the Autonomous Region, Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Autonomous Region and First Political Commissar of the PLA Inner Mongolian Command, and Teng Ts'un-lun (邓存伦), T'eng Chun-ch'ing (滕俊清), Shen Hsin-fa (沈新发), Wang Pi-ch'en (王弼臣), Ch'in Shu-chen (秦淑珍), Ni Tzu-wen (倪子文) and Wang To (王铎), other responsible persons of the Party, the government and the Army of the autonomous region. Comrade Yu T'ai-chung spoke at the meeting. He declared, "The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region is the northern gate of the motherland.

We must strengthen the unity of the army and the people and of all nationalities, conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's great strategic principle--"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." We must respond firmly to the call of the 10th Party Congress, and maintain high vigilance against any war of aggression that may be launched by imperialism, particularly against a possible surprise attack on our country by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. We must strengthen preparedness against any war of aggression, organize the militia well so as to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely any enemy that dares to invade China."

Among the over 700 delegates to the congress were women of Mongolian, Han, Hui, Manchu, Tahur and Korean nationalities. They came from the various fronts of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry, finance and trade, culture and education, health and medicine, science and technology, and sports. Women from the fronts of agriculture, industry and stockbreeding accounted for 63.8 percent of the total delegates and women delegates of Mongolian and other minority nationalities accounted for 31.9 percent. The congress also invited representatives of women fighters of the Red Army, family dependents of martyrs and armymen, advanced women on the various fronts, women workers, women engineers, women professors and returned overseas Chinese to attend the meeting as guests.

At the congress, the delegates conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress and the important theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on women's work, and Chairman Mao's series of important instructions concerning the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, and talked freely on the excellent situation of the women's movement in the autonomous region. They unanimously pointed out that through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, women of various nationalities in the autonomous region have further distinguished the essence of the revisionist line advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, deepened the understanding of the Party's basic line, further heightened their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthened their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Their spiritual outlook has undergone profound transformation and a considerable number of activists and the new forces have come to the fore. Full of vigor and vitality, they fight on the various fronts and fully play the women's role as "half of the work force."

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than 9,000 outstanding women of various nationalities in the whole region have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, over 56,000 advanced young women of various nationalities have joined the Communist Youth League and some 1,700 outstanding women of various nationalities have been elected to leading bodies at various levels above the commune in the autonomous region. In enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's call, multi-national educated young women follow the road of integrating themselves with workers, peasants and herdsmen, go to the mountains and the countryside and become an important contingent in building up the socialist new countryside and animal husbandry areas.

After full discussions, the congress adopted a resolution calling upon women's organizations at various levels to mobilize women of various nationalities to seriously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress, do work in accordance with the spirit of the Party Congress and strive to accomplish the various fighting tasks outlined by the 10th Party Congress.

At present, the women's organizations must continue to give top priority to the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, fully use the Lin Piao anti-Party clique as a teacher by negative example, deeply promote revolutionary mass criticism, conduct education in class struggle and struggle in line among women of various nationalities, and further heighten their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. They must adhere to the three basic principles of "Practice Marxism and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" and bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide. Women of various nationalities should be educated in proletarian internationalism and render their contribution to the cause of liberating the whole mankind. They must be mobilized to throw themselves into the socialist revolution and the building of socialism with tremendous political zeal and enthusiasm for labor, seriously implement the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," grasp revolution and promote production, promote work and preparedness against war, and build up the nation and run households through diligence and thrift.

Attention should be paid to the training of women cadres, especially those of minority nationalities. Outstanding elements should be selected from among the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen for promotion to leading positions at various levels. Under the Party's leadership, women's organizations at various levels must seriously implement the various policies of the Party concerning women's work, promote the policy of equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes, encourage the sharing of household chores between men and women, strengthen work for the protection of women and children, and show concern for and solve the problems of immediate interest to women. They must conduct education on changing existing habits and customs and resist the corrosion of bourgeois ideologies. Women's organizations at various levels must pay special attention to the healthy growth of rusticated young women so that they can fully develop their active role on the various fronts.

After full consultations and discussions, the congress elected the 4th Committee of the Women's Federation of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in accordance with the five requirements laid down by Chairman Mao for the successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. On September 29, after the elections at the committee's meeting and the approval of the CCP Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional Committee, Ch'in Shu-chen (Manchu nationality) was elected president of the Women's Federation of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Mantuhu (滿都呼, Mongolian), Liu Lan-hsüeh (刘兰雪), Chien Hsiu-ling (管秀玲), Wang Ts'ui-lien (王翠莲) and Sumuya (苏木雅, Mongolian) were elected vice presidents.

* * *

MILITIA

Further Strengthen Militia Building Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- militiamen of the Capital hold grand meeting in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the issuing of Chairman Mao's great call "Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1973)

(NCNA September 28, 1973) Representatives of one million of worker militiamen in the Capital today held a grand meeting in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the issuing of Chairman Mao's great call "Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale." Full of life and fight, they expressed the determination in continuously deepening the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign to further strengthen militia building under the guidance of the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, so as to turn the workers' militia of the Capital into a mass armed force with a high political consciousness, strict organizational discipline and a good military make-up and make it play a still greater role in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and in the struggle against aggression by imperialism and social imperialism.

The meeting of today was presided over by the Headquarters of the Capital Workers' Militia. Ni Chih-fu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, secretary of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee and General Director of the Capital Workers' Militia Headquarters, and responsible persons of Party, government and military set-ups attended the meeting. Ni Chih-fu spoke and summed up the experience accumulated under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in class struggle and the two-line struggle in consolidating and tempering the Capital militia. He also stressed the great significance of arming the working class and strengthening militia building in the city, and put forward new demands on the build-up of the Capital militia in the future.

The district workers' headquarters of the Peking Municipal Timber Mill and the Indigo Factory and other units recounted their experiences in the proper handling of militia work.

Under the affectionate concern of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the Capital militia with the production workers as its mainstay has got tempered and grown up in the blazing heat of class struggle and the two-line struggle. In 1964, Chairman Mao personally wrote an inscription for the Capital militia contingent and was photographed with its representatives at the Tungchiao Airport. This has always been a source of great inspiration to the broad masses of militiamen and people.

However, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other swindlers frantically opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, spread various reactionary fallacies and sabotaged militia building. In the great proletarian cultural revolution and

the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought taken as a weapon, the militiamen in the Capital indignantly exposed and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other swindlers' crimes and further strengthened their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Party committees at all levels in Peking municipality seriously summed up the fresh experience in taking the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style as the key link to strengthen militia building, and more consciously insisted on the principle that the Party take care of armed forces.

The Party committees of many factories, mines and enterprises put militia work on their agenda as an important item for study and discussion periodically. In conjunction with the two-line struggle in militia building, they made use of various lively forms to give the militia education in ideology and political line, in revolutionary traditions and in current trends. They also organized the cadres of the people's armed forces departments to go deep into the midst of basic levels to "carry out to the letter three aspects" of militia work, reorganize and reinforce the ranks of militia cadres, and set up and strengthen militia organizations.

At present, the contingent of militiamen in the Capital with industrial workers as its mainstay is growing and expanding more vigorously. A brand-new picture of vigorous growth has appeared in militia work.

The militiamen in the Capital bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. Under the Party's leadership, along with the PLA and the suburban militia, they take an active part in social class struggle, including struggle in the superstructure, and have made contributions toward the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. They study Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war and the PLA's glorious revolutionary traditions and actively cooperate with the public security departments and the Peking Garrison units to carry out the glorious duty of defending the Capital. Every day, up to 10,000 worker militiamen stand guard and patrol the city day and night to preserve peace and order in the Capital. Along with the PLA fighters, many worker militiamen are charged with the guarding of mines, railroads, stations, bridges, warehouses and other important establishments. They doggedly stick to their combat posts and have no fear of the intense heat or severe cold. The broad masses praise them saying: "The worker militiamen do a pretty good patrolling job. A blow has been dealt to the class enemy, and the revolutionary people are protected."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony," the Capital militiamen insisted on combining labor with military affairs, strengthening military training, and continuously improving their competence in defending the motherland and wiping out the enemy. Based on the need of resisting wars of aggression and in accordance with the concrete circumstances in the city and their respective units, they carry out mass military training with local factors in mind.

With the help of the PLA units stationed in the Capital and the Peking Garrison, militia organizations at all levels also adopted the method of giving training by rotation in classes and other means to train militia cadres and raise their effective command in battle. Last year, the whole municipality trained a total of over 50,000 militia battalion and company cadres and over 435,000 militiamen.

Since 1969, the militia battalion of the Peking Municipal Timber Mill has run over 150 war-paredness and on-duty spare-time study classes (战备值勤业余学习班) to give more than 7,800 people training by rotation. In the whole mill, every militiaman is basically capable of firing a rifle and fighting a battle.

The Peking People's Printing Press was an old factory that had removed from the revolutionary old base at Taihsing Mountains after liberation. During the war years, the militiamen of this factory doggedly applied themselves to production on the one hand and supported fighting at the front on the other. They made a contribution toward defending and building the revolutionary base. At present, the militiamen of the whole factory have carried forward the glorious tradition and built training gear on their own. Despite a tight time schedule and the heavy pressure of production work, they still persist in studying Chairman Mao's military line and the ten major military principles, and carry out military training with the enemy in mind. They have scored prominent achievements in this regard.

In the course of commemorating the 15th anniversary of the issuing of Chairman Mao's great call "Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale," the Capital militiamen unanimously expressed the determination to hold still higher the brilliant banner of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, to resolutely carry out on a solid basis the combat call put forward at the Party's 10th National Congress and to heighten vigilance, strengthen war preparedness and be ready at all times to act in cooperation with the heroic PLA in wiping out resolutely, thoroughly, completely and wholly all enemies who dare to come and invade us.

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Urban Militia of Shanghai with Production Workers As Its Mainstay Makes An Important Contribution to the Consolidation of the Proletarian Dictatorship

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1973)

(NCNA Shanghai, September 28, 1973) Guided by Chairman Mao's great directive, "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale," the urban militia of Shanghai municipality with the production workers as its mainstay has continuously grown and expanded through the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Under Party leadership, this contingent of armed worker militiamen, along with the PLA and the suburban militia, have taken an active part in social class struggle and strengthened training in preparedness against war, and made an important contribution toward the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

The working class of Shanghai has a tradition of long revolutionary struggle behind it. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers criticized the interference of the revisionist line with militia building. In keeping with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have set up a people's armed militia with industrial workers as its mainstay. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our principle is for the Party to command the rifle and never the rifle to command the Party," this contingent of militiamen waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in its wild attempt to usurp leadership over the militia and sabotage militia building, and consciously placed itself under the centralized leadership of the Party.

The Shanghai Militia Headquarters--a citywide militia leadership organ formed and set up in this struggle--has all along carried out various tasks under the direct leadership of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee. The militia organizations at various levels under it have all taken the strengthening of Party sense and acceptance of Party leadership as an important part of regular political education for the militia. The Party organizations at various levels throughout Shanghai municipality have also placed militia work on the agenda of the Party committees and Party branches as an important item, and continuously strengthened Party leadership over militia work by means of ideology and the political line. The Shanghai Municipal No. 17 Cotton Textile Mill and other units have adopted the measure of merging militia, peace and order maintenance, fire-fighting and other organizations in one single organ. This has further strengthened the centralized leadership of the Party over militia and defense work.

In the struggle to cooperate with the working class in managing the city and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, the militiamen of Shanghai play a tremendous role. They study Chairman Mao's military line and the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Chinese PLA. They are entrusted with the defense and patrolling of the city shoulder to shoulder with the PLA fighters. They have also teamed up with the public security personnel to drag

out a number of hidden counter-revolutionaries, but at the bad elements who seriously disrupted social order, and vigorously pounded against the social base of Lin Piao and other swindlers who vainly attempted to restore capitalism.

In this struggle, they sent out over 1,000 militia detachments to go deep into the midst of streets and lanes. Under the unified leadership of neighborhood Party committees, these detachments carried out propaganda among the masses, organize and arm them with Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely relied on the masses and conducted face-to-face struggle against the class enemy. Again and again, they cracked some major reactionary political cases, and smashed the "typhoon shelters" and "safe and comfortable nests" of certain freaks and monsters. This dealt an effective blow at the sabotage activities of the class enemy, fully demonstrated the mighty power of the dictatorship of the masses and consolidated the proletarian dictatorship on a solid basis at the grassroots level. In the process of relying on the masses and waging struggle against the enemy, they brought their own exemplary acts and the good ideas and good style of the working class to the streets and lanes. Meanwhile, they also strengthened their ties with the masses and got acquainted with local social conditions and topography, thus strengthening preparedness against war. They won the praise of the masses. Many people said, "Good guys love the militiamen. Bad guys are afraid of them."

Taking part in class struggle in society the militiamen of Shanghai take it as an important task of theirs to win over the younger generation from the bourgeoisie. They are of the opinion that the struggle against corruption by bourgeois ideas is a long-drawn-out task in the historical period of socialism. Along with neighborhood committee cadres, teachers, policemen, retired workers and revolutionary guardians and, through running study classes, inviting old workers to set the bitter past in contrast with the sweet present and tell revolutionary stories, organizing trips to class education exhibitions and conducting investigations into the history of factories, the history of streets and lanes and the history of revolutionary families, and giving the young people penetrating class education in line and revolutionary tradition, they have raised the ability of the young people to resist corruption.

The militia propaganda team of the Shanghai Sieve Factory organized all the 481 youths and adolescents in the neighborhood to set up extracurricular study camps. The aim was to study Chairman Mao's works, study Lei Feng and other heroic figures, unfold revolutionary mass criticism, check the history of streets and lanes and join the masses of the people in doing labor and carrying out cultural and athletic activities. Very satisfactory results were obtained.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony," militia organizations at all levels in Shanghai municipality constantly give the militia class education and education in current trends to enable the broad masses of militiamen to bear firmly in mind class grievances and national hatred, maintain a high degree of vigilance and make all kinds of preparations against a war of aggression. They doggedly adhere to the principle of combining labor with military affairs. While playing a shock role in production, they energetically

carry out training field camping, construction in preparation against war and routine military training. Through practice, many basic-level units have continuously accumulated experiences and adopted the "small scale," "on location" and "scattered" methods to make the most of spare time for conducting military training according to squad units. Prompted by actual combat needs, the broad masses of militiamen let neither heat nor cold prevent them from doggedly practicing groping, climbing, rolling and fighting, from hardening their revolutionary determination and undergoing hard training to acquire skills for wiping out the enemy.

The militiamen of the Shanghai Electric Motor Plant took up military exercises at the seaside in winter. Braving the severe cold, they dove into the sea. In practicing shooting in a prone position, many militiamen had their elbows chapped raw. Yet not a murmur escaped the lips of any of them. Some had inflamed lesions but they just bandaged and plunged into training again. To raise the technical level of handgrenade throwing, a militiawoman squad of this plant made use of her spare time undergo hard training.

With the support of the worker masses, the militiamen of many factories carried out short-term away-from-production collective training. Back in their factories, they energetically launched into production, thus achieving good results both in training and production.

At a time when the 15th anniversary of the issuing of Chairman Mao's great directive "Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale" was being marked, the militia of the whole municipality, full of revolutionary fervor, launched various kinds of commemorative activities. Many militia organizations called militia representative conferences. Various basic-level units organized the militiamen to re-study Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on people's war and sum up the new experience gained in building and expanding the Shanghai militia since the great proletarian cultural revolution. The broad masses of militiamen unanimously expressed that they would resolutely respond to the call of the Party's 10th National Congress, heighten vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and go further in properly building the Shanghai militia so as to make a still greater contribution toward defending the great socialist motherland.

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Tientsin Militiamen Seriously Study the Party's Basic Line and Continuously Raise Awareness of Class Struggle and Two-Line Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1973)

(NCNA Tientsin, September 28, 1973) At a time when the 15th anniversary of the issuing of Chairman Mao's great call "Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale" was being commemorated, the Party organizations at various levels of Tientsin municipality and the broad masses of militiamen, full of revolutionary fervor, re-studied Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on people's war and seriously summed up the experience in militia building with the line taken as the key link. They were determined to further strengthen education in ideology and political line and to more consciously wrest new victories along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Tientsin is a working class-dominated big city of our country. As early as 1958, many factories, mines and enterprises set up divisions and regiments of worker militiamen. Through the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they came to understand more and more deeply, "Whether or not the line is ideologically and politically correct determines everything." Therefore, the Party organizations at various levels of the whole municipality took conducting education in ideology and political line for the militia as a matter of top importance in strengthening militia building. They seriously organized the broad masses of militiamen to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and Chairman Mao's series of directives on militia building and to criticize the towering crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, thus insuring the forward development of militia building along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party committee of the Tientsin Municipal Glass Plant took conducting education in the Party's basic line as a fundamental factor in the proper handling of militia building. It constantly ran reading classes and organized militiamen to read and study seriously, criticize revisionism and continuously raise their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle. Once a month it called a militia work conference to analyze the situation of class education and sum up and exchange militia work experience. The militia regiment of this factory was thus enabled to become an advanced model in Tientsin municipality.

The Lüchüho brigade of T'angku ch'ü, Tientsin municipality, was located near the point of landing when the imperialists invaded China in those years. This brigade associated education in line, current trends, and preparedness against war with the constant organization of militiamen to head for the point of landing in question to recall history, discuss the current trends and check on their fighting spirit, thus enabling them to deepen their understanding of the aggressive nature of imperialism and strengthen their sense of preparedness against war. Acting in close coordination with the PLA, they stayed vigilant day and night keeping watch over coastal defenses, thus making a contribution toward the strengthening of preparedness against war.

In the course of giving the militiamen a course of education in line, Party organizations at all levels in Tientsin municipality are aware that many militiamen are young people who lack a deep understanding of class sufferings in the old society and national hatred. They constantly invite old militiamen and poor and lower-middle peasants to recall the history of families, the history of factories, the history of villages and the history of class struggle, so as to give the militiamen class education and education in revolutionary tradition.

Chi hsien on the suburbs of Tientsin municipality was an old revolutionary base. During the period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the militiamen there cooperated with the main armed forces, fought heroically and annihilated a large number of enemies by launching surprise attacks, and were credited with meritorious war services. The people's armed forces department of Chi hsien invited veteran militiamen involved in past battles to recount the experience of militia struggle during those years of war and the militia's glorious traditions for the benefit of the people of the whole hsien.

Many old salt workers of the Hanku Saltfield of Tientsin municipality had bitter memories and deep hatred against the old society. The Party committee of the saltfield invited them to set the bitter past in contrast with the sweet present so as to give the young militiamen education in class struggle. The militiamen of the whole saltfield were enabled to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." The Party organizations at various levels in Tientsin municipality continuously strengthened leadership over militia work ideologically and politically. The militiamen of the whole city was enabled to raise continuously their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle and play an important role in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and in other fields. A large number of outstanding militiamen, and advanced collectives at the squad, platoon and company levels have come to the fore.

Though strenuously engaged in production labor in fisheries, the company of militiawoman of the Tashent'ang brigade of Hanku ch'ü, Tientsin municipality have never for once forgotten to stand sentry. All the year round, they fight at the outposts of the Pohai Gulf. In the struggle to safeguard coastal defenses in coordination with the army units and in fisheries production, they have scored great achievements and been honored with the title of "Coastal Defense Red Patrols" (海防红哨兵).

The militiamen of the 2nd Work District of the Tientsin Municipal 2nd Construction Company were given militia training and drills in ideology, style of work and tactical techniques at the work site. This not only strengthened militia building but also gave impetus to the development of production. Early this year, the higher level entrusted them with a priority project. The time schedule was tight and the amount of work involved substantial. Braving the severe cold, the militiamen rushed for heavy loads and fully played the role of a shock force. The masses were led to fulfill the assignment ahead of schedule, and labor efficiency more than doubled.

At a time of commemorating the 15th anniversary of the issuing of Chairman Mao's directive "Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale," all factories, mines and enterprises in Tientsin municipality and the suburban people's communes have organized militiamen to hold forums and experience-exchange meetings in a determination to seriously uphold the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, continuously make a good job of the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign and further strengthen militia building so as to make a still greater contribution toward the defense of the motherland and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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Fully Develop the Role of the Militia in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

- spurred by the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, the broad masses of militiamen at the Amoy Forge Press Plant whip up a new wave of enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and are resolved to render new contributions to defending the motherland and building socialism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1973)

(NCNA Fuchow, September 27, 1973) Spurred by the great call of Chairman Mao for "organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale," the Party organizations of the Amoy Forge Press Plant by effectively strengthening their leadership over militia work and fully developing the role of the militia in the three great revolutionary movements, have effectively given impetus to the development of revolution and production in the whole plant.

Early in 1958 the Amoy Forge Press Plant has organized a militia battalion which has over the past ten years continued to develop strongly and become an advanced unit of militia work at the outpost of coastal defense under the leadership of the Party organizations of the plant.

The Party organizations of the plant have all along grasped militia work as an important matter. At whatever time, they impose specific demands on the militia when studying the arrangement of work and summing up work. The responsible persons for the Party organizations of the plant grasp in person the training of the militia, and they study, do manual work and undergo training together with the militiamen.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the course of strengthening the militia building, the Party organizations of the Amoy Forge Press Plant have all along given top priority to the education of the militia in ideology and the political line. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, they have, in close conjunction with reality, organized the militia to seriously study the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism and criticize the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique,and have given impetus to the constant raising of the awareness of the militia in class struggle and struggle in line.

There was a period when some militiamen in the plant had no deep understanding of the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and struggle in line and fostered the thoughts of lowering guard and taking the enemies lightly under the excellent situation. At this time, the Party organizations organized the militiamen to link up the reality of class struggle at home and abroad, and repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching: "The danger of a new war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared," so as to make everybody further distinguish the aggressive nature of imperialism and strengthen their concept of preparedness against war.

In order to constantly raise the militia's ability to fight, the Party organizations of the plant also actively lead the militia to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions of "three implementations" concerning militia work, to look for the weak links, to map out effective measures for further strengthening preparedness against war and training and to whip up a wave of enthusiasm for training troops. Because work in the various workshops of this plant is diversified by nature and their work shifts for production are at variance, difficulties are encountered in conducting concentrated training, and the leaders of the plant have to organize the militia to persevere in promoting on-the-spot, small-scale, scattered military training activities. In order to develop the ability of the militiamen to fight on land as well as at sea, Party organizations of the plant also constantly lead the militia to undergo training in swimming and field camping. Since last year, besides participating in long-distance field camping centrally organized by the higher levels, the militiamen of this plant have held short-distance field camping seven times, swum in the sea and swum in full equipment four times and have achieved better results.

The Party organizations of the Amoy Forge Press Plant constantly educate the militia to play the role of a shock force in production construction. In the deep-going promotion of the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," the militiamen are united in their struggle, and with great eagerness, actively tap the potentialities for production and constantly set new records in production. Under the condition of inadequate facilities, the militiamen of the hot forging unit work with one mind, and by going all out and aiming high, have in the early part of June, basically fulfilled the production tasks of forging parts for the whole year. The militiamen of the machine-building squad responsible for building, maintaining and repairing all mechanical equipment in the whole plant make sure that the machine tools are at all times kept in good order with a highly responsible revolutionary spirit.

An overhead crane in the metal-processing workshop suddenly broke down one night. Hearing the news, Chang Lai-tao (张来到), a militia squad leader who was resting at home after work, immediately jumped out of bed and ran out to the streets. He summoned nine militiamen and hurried to the workshop. They rapidly carried out repair work in the night, thus guaranteeing normal production activities in the workshop.

Chang Shang-chi (张尚吉), leader of a militia platoon in the metal-processing workshop is a pace-setter in training and a model in production. Under his leadership, all of the 23 militiamen in the platoon have skillfully mastered the weapons in their hands. His unit has been all along an advanced platoon in the plant in the past few years.

Spurred by the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, the broad masses of militiamen at the Amoy Forge Press Plant are in the course of thoroughly studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress and whipping up a new wave of enthusiasm for grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. They are resolved to continue to give top priority to the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, do a better job in militia work and render their contributions to defending the motherland and building socialism.

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The Militia Battalion in the Depth of Coconut Groves

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 29, 1973)

In the depth of coconut groves at the foot of the Wuchih Islands on Hainan Island, there is an active armed militia contingent which comprises youths of Li and Han nationalities--the militia battalion of the Lunghai brigade of the T'engch'iao commune in Yai hsien. For more than 20 years, this militia battalion has rendered contributions in the struggle to guard the coastal defense of the motherland in coordination with the People's Liberation Army and have played the role of a shock force in production and construction.

The militiamen of the Lunghai brigade have a glorious revolutionary tradition. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War, over 300 poor young men and women of Li and Han nationalities were filled with the resolute determination to "shatter the iron fetters and shake off the feudal yoke by making revolution." They once organized a contingent of Red militia of the peasants and by persevering in production while fighting in coordination with the Red Army, they had produced many a heroic and moving verses. Since liberation, the armed militia of the Lunghai brigade has under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade carried forward the revolutionary tradition and continued to fight at the foremost outpost of coastal defense for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Regardless of day or night, both in cold winter and hot summer, they have never relaxed their revolutionary vigilance.

Li Yung-kuang (李永光), Communist Party member and deputy platoon commander of the militia, has never neglected a single shift of duty throughout the twenty years. People persuaded him not to stand guard in the night because of his old age. He said, "I am willing to shoulder my gun and stand guard all my life for defending the socialist motherland."

Under the leadership of the older generation of militiamen, the younger militiamen were all the more aroused in their spirits. They heightened their vigilance in guarding the coastal defense while they strengthened military training in the effort to raise their ability to wipe out enemies. Ch'en Yu-mei (陈玉梅), a woman squad leader, is an educated youth who returned to her native place in 1970. When she first became a militiawoman, she could only hit five or six rings in ball firing. By firmly laying hold of all leisure time to study and practice diligently shooting techniques under all kinds of complicated conditions, she has now become the woman "sharpshooter" in Lunghai. She and nine other militiawomen in the squad have achieved good results in a recent ball firing test and the whole squad has been commended for outstanding performance.

In the struggle to grasp revolution and promote production, the militia of the Lunghai brigade is also a shock force full of vigor and vitality. In 1969, people of various nationalities in Yao hsien started a project to dig a tunnel through the mountain for drawing water. The hsien committee entrusted the militia battalion with the responsibility of boring the mountain to build a tunnel. The militia battalion of Lunghai gave this task to No. 1 Militia Platoon. The majority of the 20 militiamen in the platoon are educated youths who returned to their native place not long ago. They developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and threw themselves into the

battle of tunnelling the mountain. The hard rocks shattered the hands of many people but they still insisted on fighting 24 hours a day by turns. With the assistance of the People's Liberation Army, they completed a tunnel 38 meters long, two meters high and three meters wide half a month ahead of schedule and were praised by the hsien committee.

The Lunghai brigade has little land but a large population. Formerly, an average of less than 0.3 mow of paddy fields was available to each person. Furthermore, the soil was poor and the place was often afflicted by drought or waterlogging. Grain yield was very low and the people had to feed on grain brought back from the state every year. Driven by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the Party branch resolved to transform the backward outlook. Taking the lead in firmly implementing the resolution of the Party branch, the military battalion organized 19 militia shock teams to shoulder the formidable task of transforming the mountains and rivers. Since 1971 they have braved hard and bitter struggles for two winters and springs together with the masses of commune members in the whole brigade, and dug and rebuilt 26 main drainage and irrigation ditches, thus enabling more than 2,000 mow of "fields at the mercy of Nature" to basically implement gravitational irrigation. They also opened up the waste-slopes and turned them into fields, thereby extended the acreage of paddy fields by 1,000 mow. They levelled land and transformed more than 800 mow of low-yield fields. At present, the brigade has basically attained the goal of one mow of paddy fields per capita. It has also opened up 27 small hills and planted more than 1,600 mow to sugar cane, peanuts, medicinal herbs, and other economic crops. For two years in succession, the brigade has reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries. It has not only terminated the history of having to feed on grain bought back from the state, but also supplied the state with 760,000 catties of grain.

At the crucial juncture of taking urgent steps to avert and resist natural disasters, the militia of the Lunghai brigade has also demonstrated great strength. One late autumn night, a typhoon with the force of the 11th grade landed on the nearby coastal areas with roaring winds and torrential rains. When Ch'en Jen-shan (陈仁山), instructor of the militia battalion saw that the storm was worsening every moment, he thought of the three low-lying production teams in Haifeng village near the river bank and which might be inundated should the tide rise or should a flood be unleashed from the mountains all of a sudden. He immediately ordered the emergency assembly of all militia squads. When the scores of militiamen under his command arrived at Haifeng village with great haste, the water of the sea and river had already risen to the border of the village. On the one hand, he instructed the militiamen to carry away the aged people and children from the village, and on the other, he assigned some militiamen to go from household to household to urge speedy withdrawal from precarious area. Following this, they ran to the cow-sheds by the river side, and dragged and drove more than 100 draft oxen to safe areas protected from the storm. It was already deep in the night when they returned to the battalion headquarters from Haifeng village. Suddenly the militia regiment in the commune told them over the telephone that the dam of Mao Shan Reservoir was in danger and asked them to send promptly 50 militiamen to render assistance and rescue. Lunghai is approximately 20 kilometers from the Mao Shan Reservoir.

The winds were blowing with greater ferocity and the downpour heavier. Braving the storm, they advanced at a quick pace and soon reached the Mao Shan Reservoir. Together with the masses and militiamen from fraternal units, they threw themselves into the struggle for heightening and strengthening the dam. They were lauded by the masses as "the heroic militiamen who come promptly when summoned and who can fight and score victories in struggle."

- NCNA Reporter

(Slightly abridged by Kuang-ming Jih-pao)

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

North China Production Brigade Criticizes Lin Piao's Idealist Theory of Genius

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 8, 1973)

members of the nan-nao production brigade in shansi province, north china, have used what happened in their own village to criticize the idealist theory spread by the renegade and traitor lin piao that history is created by "geniuses". conducted from the viewpoint of historical materialism, the criticism has clarified people's thinking, heightened their enthusiasm and stimulated production.

this brigade in hsiyang county is situated on a ridge 1,100 metres above sea level. covered with only a thin layer of soil, the area used to be poor. dynamic changes have taken place there since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

per-hectare grain yield soared more than five times, from 1.3 in 1966 to seven tons in 1971. the brigade has 60 households with a population of less than 300, but it delivered and sold to the state 135 tons of grain in 1971, which was more than double its total 1966 output. it had another good harvest in 1972 after overcoming a severe drought. the life of the people has improved steadily. ninety per cent of the peasant families have savings deposits.

li so-shou, secretary of the brigade communist party branch, said that the people of the village had made these changes with their own hands under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

he said: "the renegade and traitor lin piao spread the lie that some persons were born geniuses and they should rule the world. he said others were born stupid, and should be ruled as beasts of burden. this was aimed at restoring capitalism." the party branch secretary pointed out: "lin piao talked a lot about 'genius' without mentioning the revolutionary practice of the masses and the correct line of the party, and he alleged that intelligence and talent were inherited qualities. this was spreading idealist apriorism and ran counter to marxism."

chairman mao teaches that correct ideas "come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment."

the nan-nao area was inaccessible to modern means of transport before. grain, manure and coal were carried by shoulder pole and donkey. in 1967, the brigade decided

to build a road across the hills as the people had long wanted.

the brigade party branch organized the people to study "on practice", "where do correct ideas come from?" and other philosophic works by chairman mao. the people criticized the lie spread by a handful of class enemies that "the people of nan-nao are born incompetent", which is the same kind of trash hawked by lin piao. poor and lower-middle peasants said: "who in the world knows how to use hammers and chisels when he is born? we can learn in the course of practice. we haven't blacksmiths and stone masons, but we can train them." many of them declared: "members of the nearby tachai production brigade have turned a poor hilly village into a new socialist area with their revolutionary hearts and hands. we too have red hearts loyal to chairman mao and our own hands, so why can't we change our brigade?"

wang hu-tou, a communist party member, volunteered to learn from blacksmiths. later the brigade put up power transmission lines and built houses, and he also learned skills from stone masons, carpenters and electricians. with his help, many other poor and lower-middle peasants also mastered these skills. during the construction of a motor road, they moved an old anvil and a pair of old bellows to the site and repaired steel chisels, picks and other tools on the spot. in more than twenty days of hard work, the poor and lower-middle peasants levelled two hill ridges and filled in a gully and carved out a 2.5-kilometre road so that horse carts and trucks can drive into the village. the success served as a criticism of the class enemies and was an encouragement to the people.

the brigade members turned out with soaring enthusiasm to improve farming conditions. in four years, they terraced 33 hectares of sloping farmland, put up power transmission lines, built new dwellings, and brought electric lighting to all the peasant homes. flour grinding was mechanized. li so-shou expressed it in these words: "history is created by the masses. were it not for the masses, there would not be today's nan-nao village."

an unusually severe drought hit the area in 1972. no saturating rain fell from spring to winter. but the people did not panic or despair. the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to conquer the drought under the leadership of the party branch. they built water control projects by working hard and self-reliantly. in the mass construction campaign, they worked out the designs, repaired tools and made explosives, lime and other materials by themselves. the whole village, even children, all came out to do whatever was within their ability.

the people said that the drought was a bad thing but, by working with dauntless revolutionary spirit, they turned

it into a good thing. in less than three months, they had built a pumping station, two storage ponds, and a number of ditches and wells, bringing irrigation to the arid farmland.

in the past, drinking water had to be carried to the nan-nao village from 2.5 kilometres away. the 2,000 metres of pipes and a pumping station installed in 1970 provide the people with running water. but in the 1972 drought, the local river shrank, and the supply of running water sharply dwindled. cadres of the brigade planned to build a pond to store river water before hoisting it to the village. nineteen-year-old pump operator li tsun-ying said: "it's no use to build the pond. if the drought continues, the pond will dry up. i suggest that we dig into the river bed to tap the flow of underground water." the cadres agreed that this was a good idea but were afraid that the project would affect autumn harvesting and therefore took no decision. when the matter was brought up for discussion by the masses, they all agreed to build the project and pledged to complete it before the harvesting. in fact, the project was completed in only four days of hard work, six days ahead of schedule.

party branch secretary li so-shou said: "the speedy completion of the project was a profound education for the cadres. the masses are the real heroes -- this is a great truth. the poor and lower-middle peasants have seen their own strength in the course of practice and they are confident that they can make decisions and carry them out."

he continued: "lin piao argued that history is not created by the masses but by a few 'heroes'. he spread historical idealism to foist this mental yoke on us and bind us hand and foot. his real intention was to prepare conditions for a counter-revolutionary come-back."

the criticism of lin piao's idealist apriorism has also helped to emancipate the thinking of the women who no longer believe that "women are born inferior to men".

in the past women were regarded as fit only for cooking, washing clothes and minding children. the women hovered around stoves and millstones the whole day and seldom took part in farm work. today machines mill rice and grind flour and creches and kindergartens have been set up in the village. the women have broken out of the confines of the home and become an important force in building a new, socialist countryside.

women now dare to think and do many things beyond their imagination before. many women have learned to guide the plough and sow by hand. some women who trembled at seeing others laying detonation charges before, are now skilled in setting off explosions and making explosives.

revolutionary practice and the campaign to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work have brought about profound changes in women's thinking. a vivid example of this is the transformation of a rocky hill. for years, the peasants climbed the hill every day but no one thought of doing anything about it. last year forty women worked a whole winter through the next spring to drill holes, lay detonation charges, quarry stones and transport earth. they removed the top of the hill and opened up 1.2 hectares of level farmland on it.

INSECTICIDE INDUSTRY

China Expands Insecticide Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

over 120 kinds of insecticide are now being produced in 300 insecticide factories in china.

the 1972 output was double that of 1965, and the amount of highly effective low-poison insecticides rose almost six times. production in the first eight months of this year was 13.4 per cent above the same 1972 period.

the general principle for developing the national economy, namely "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", and the policy of walking on two legs were applied in expanding the insecticide industry. this was coupled with the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

most of china's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have small or medium-sized insecticide factories.

east china's kiangsu province put up the nantung insecticide factory in 1958, which began small-scale production of insecticides with indigenous methods. then the factory was expanded step by step. it produced only caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, bleaching-powder and other simple chemical products in the early days, but now produces several kinds of effective low-poison insecticides. annual output is nine times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

china now has more than 20 insecticide institutes with some 1,000 research workers. together with the workers of insecticide factories, they have made significant scientific experiments and trial-produced over 20 kinds of new insecticides, including pesticides, fungicides, weed-killers and antibiotic insecticides.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Local Industries in Northeast China Region

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 8, 1973)

a secluded mountainous region in northeast china has grown into a new industrial area now turning out several hundred products.

these include iron and steel, coal, non-ferrous metals, machine tools, motor vehicles, diesel engines, electric motors, electronic elements, rubber ware, cotton textiles, vinylon, glassware and pharmaceutics.

the chaoyang administrative region, situated in the northwestern part of liaoning province, consists of six counties with a total population of three million. people in this region began building industry in 1958 when the whole nation was making a great leap forward in accordance with the communist party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". they started large numbers of small mining, metallurgical, chemical, engineering and other industrial enterprises in the spirit of self-reliance under the province's unified plan.

however, liu shao-chi did not believe in initiative by the people. in his view, only the central authorities were in a position to develop modern industry, seeing this as beyond the capabilities of local government. under his revisionist line, the new-born local industries were slashed back by a half within three years. workshops run by rural people's communes were almost entirely eliminated.

in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966, the local people thoroughly criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and the local industries once again grew vigorously as the people's initiative was brought into play. the number of factories run by county and higher authorities in the region has risen from around 100 before the cultural revolution to 530 at present.

the rural communes too have set up large numbers of small workshops. small iron and steel mills have grown into medium-sized integrated enterprises covering mining, ore dressing, smelting and rolling works.

the local engineering industries are now capable of turning out large mining equipment and vertical kilns for cement making. the electronics works are producing more than 30 types of instruments and meters, and the region's overall power output last year was 10 times what it was in 1965. the local collieries are producing as much coal every fortnight as the combined annual output of all pits in the region in pre-liberation days. serial production of heavy-duty lorries began during the cultural revolution.

local factories adhere to the orientation of serving agriculture. some 250 of them, almost half of the total, are supplying farm tools, trucks, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, pumps, diesel engines, cultivators, seeders, threshers, crushers and other farm and processing machines. compared with 1966, the number of large and medium-sized tractors in the region last year reached over 700, an increase of 3.3 times, and another 780 hand tractors were added. the area under mechanized ploughing has been extended from 48,000 to 120,000 hectares, the aggregate capacity of pumps increased from 17,000 to 130,000 h.p., and the output of chemical fertilizer more than doubled.

local industries also supply consumer goods. light industries last year produced more than twice as much in terms of total value as in 1966, providing over 2,100 varieties of goods including cotton cloth, artificial fibres and woollen textiles, enamelware and knitwear.

the people have been able to start from scratch and build the region into a prosperous industrial area primarily because of their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. typical of this is a textile machinery plant in katso county, which was started as a simple foundry shop by a dozen blacksmiths in a mat shed to make cooking pots and plough-shares. relying on their own efforts, the workers expanded the shop into a regular factory with an annual capacity of 200,000 textile machine parts of 400 varieties within three years during the cultural revolution. in recent years, they have gone on to produce cotton gins and fluffers, corn threshers, well-sinking equipment, fodder cutters, crushers and other farm machines.

industrial development in this region has followed a course of gradual extension in scale, variety and degree of modernization. the metalware factory of peipiao county began as a producer of sewer valves and later succeeded in turning out vacuum valves. to meet rising needs, the workers and equipment for making vacuum valves were taken out to set up a vacuum valve factory. this new factory by self-reliance in turn gradually became a big

unit capable of making mechanical and diffusion pumps. Some of the workers here then went on to build single crystal furnaces and succeeded in deriving silicon single crystals. these workers and equipment were then used to establish a new electronics factory to make silicon elements. this way of continuously tapping the potential of factories has made it easier to acquire the necessary funds, equipment and material for building new ones, thus accelerating the growth of local industries as a whole.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolian Animal Husbandry Areas Speed Up Mechanization

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 8, 1973)

the inner mongolian autonomous region, one of china's important animal husbandry bases, now has 4.6 times as many big and medium-sized tractors and at least 4 times as many diesel engines and motors as before the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. other machines for use on the grassland have at least doubled.

under the rule of the feudal herdowners and kuomintang reactionaries, production was backward and communications poor. animal husbandry was at the mercy of the elements. the only means of transport were a clumsy wooden wheeled cart and camels.

the democratic reform carried out after the founding of the people's republic of china helped change all this. the herdsmen under the leadership of the communist party of china began forming mutual aid teams and co-ops, which developed into people's communes in 1958. as the collective strength grew, animal husbandry was expanded and public accumulation funds increased year by year. the communes and brigades were helped by the state to buy more and more machines.

the great silinghot league grassland is the region's biggest natural grazing ground. it had only a few old trucks in its capital before liberation. today, it has 58,000 trucks, tractors, diesel engines, motors, mowers, drillers and shearers. seventythree of the 78 communes in the league are now open to motor traffic, and many communes, production brigades and teams have electricity. apahanaerh

banner, where the league revolutionary committee is seated, has machinery, woolen and leather goods, dairy processing, power and other industries. the league increased mechanization of animal husbandry remarkably.

production brigades and teams in grazing areas are expanding production and accumulating funds to buy machinery. the hanwula commune of abaga banner in the northeast part of the region has in the past few years bought five tractors, three diesel engines, 48 tractor- and animal-drawn mowers and rakes and a number of carts. the commune has now virtually mechanized or semi-mechanized animal husbandry and animal products processing.

the state grants low-interest loans to production brigades and teams that have difficulty in purchasing machines. these loans are repaid in instalments after production increases. since the founding of new china 24 years ago, the state has on a number of occasions lowered the prices of tractors, diesel engines, motors, mowers, rakes and other machinery for animal husbandry.

every banner in the vast animal husbandry areas now has machinery repair and assembly plants, and communes and brigades have machinery repair stations. mobile repair groups go to communes and brigades to do repairs and help train drivers. the herdsmen welcome this.

the wide use of machines has saved manpower so that more herdsmen can take part in improving pasturages. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, they have opened some 54,000 hectares of pasturage, 63,000 hectares of fodder bases and sunk 31,000 wells. a million tons of grass is cut annually.

animals in 1972 numbered four times the total in 1949 and the number in the first half of this year surpassed that for the same 1972 period.

SNAIL FEVER

Southern China Makes Advances in Preventing Snail Fever

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 8, 1973)

thirteen provinces, cities and autonomous regions in southern china have made new advances in preventing and treating schistosomiasis (snail fever), a disease once common in these areas, thanks to joint efforts made by medical workers and peasants in carrying out scientific research.

since chairman mao's brilliant poem "farewell to the god of plague" was published on october 3, 1958, particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party committees at all levels in these areas have strengthened leadership over the prevention and treatment of this disease, and helped medical workers make research plans based on local conditions. and medical workers have modestly learned from the peasants, summed up and popularized their experience, and pressed forward the scientific experiments in treating the disease.

chienli county in hupeh province, north of the yangtze river, had many weed-and-reed field swamps that made it a snail fever area. the peasants have invented an effective method of eliminating the snails. they set fire to the fallen leaves in autumn when the reed stems have a high water content, the weather is not yet very cold and the snails are still very active on the ground. the spreading fire kills the snails without damaging the reeds. the medical workers of the province have improved the method through investigations and study and repeated experiments with peasants. this method has now been spread to other areas along the yangtze in hupeh and hunan provinces.

liyang county in kiangsu province is a hilly area. medical workers and peasants have opened terraced fields, built dams to detain water, filled in crooked ditches and dug new canals according to an over-all plan for water conservancy work. this also added some farmland. they kill the snails by spraying insecticide into water, burying the snails deep into the soil or using mountain torrents to wash the snails off the weeds. their experience has been popularized in hilly areas throughout the province.

in their research work, medical workers pay great attention to traditional chinese medicine and pharmacology and the combination of traditional chinese and western medicine. in shanghai they have found a new way to treat snail fever by giving the patients injections at certain acupuncture points then oral doses of western

medicine. this improved efficacy and lessened the patients' reaction. the no. 1 people's hospital in chiashan county, chekiang province, has made progress in treating patients in a late stage of the disease by combining chinese medicine with western medicine, internal medicine with surgery and oral administration with dressing. the results have been good.

in order to give better service, the medical workers closely combine their research work with prevention and treatment. through repeated practice, their skill has improved markedly. the disease was diagnosed formerly by stool incubation. a new diagnostic method is now commonly used that is to combine stool incubation, immunological response, ultrasonic test, rectum biopsy and symptoms. this method raises the rate of accuracy.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Taiwan Compatriots Basketball Team Leaves Tientsin for Southern China

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 8, 1973)

the basketball team of chinese compatriots and students from taiwan province now residing or studying in the united states concluded its visit here and left for southern china by train this evening.

the basketball team arrived here on october 5. it was honoured at a reception in the evening by the city's branch of the all-china sports federation. the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of gaiety and warmth between kinsmen. the city's art workers performed "taiwan compatriots, our kith and kin", "we must liberate taiwan" and other theatrical items. a compatriot from taiwan province now residing in the united states sang a taiwan folk song which eulogizes the flesh-and-blood bond between the people on the mainland and the people in taiwan province. honorary leader of the basketball team c.m. chan and a compatriot living on the mainland mounted the stage hand in hand and sang "ode to the socialist motherland".

the workers of the city's lisheng sports gear factory happily welcomed the basketball team to their factory today. the taiwan compatriots presented the workers with a team pennon and a basketball and the workers gave their compatriots a colour basketball they produced and asked the compatriots to convey their greetings to the taiwan compatriots and other compatriots now residing in the u.s.

on october 6, they visited the bone wards of the tientsin hospital and chatted amiably with the patients. when they arrived at an operation theatre, the surgeons were performing an operation to fix the fracture for a patient by combined traditional chinese and western medicine. the operation took only 20 minutes. x-ray examination showed that the results were satisfactory. the taiwan compatriots expressed their appreciation over the achievements made by the medical workers in the motherland in treating bone fractures. dr. chang jung-chao, advisor to the basketball team, said: "this method is a revolution in medical science made under the guidance of chairman mao's thinking."

the basketball team today visited the nankai middle school. the students put on a girls' group singing "taiwan island" and other theatrical items in the auditorium for the compatriots. after the performance, team leader li nan-hui, honorary leader c.m. chan and all members of the basketball team went on stage to shake hands cordially with the students and had photographs taken with them.

during its stay in tientsin, the basketball team had friendly matches with the tientsin and hopei basketball teams. wang yuan-ho, vice-chairman, and li shih-tseng, deputy secretary general, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the tientsin branch and hopei branch of the all-china sports federation attended the welcome ceremony and saw the matches. the tientsin people's broadcasting station and the television station live-transmitted the matches.

in tientsin, the basketball team of the taiwan compatriots visited a wrist watch factory, a special handicrafts plant, a carpet mill and went sightseeing.

Chinese Residents Abroad Honored at National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1973)

chinese diplomatic missions abroad recently gave receptions in honour of chinese residents in various countries in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

receptions or film parties were given by chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang, ambassador to france tseng tao, ambassador to the netherlands hao teh-ching, ambassador to the german democratic republic peng kuang-wei, ambassador to mongolia hsu wen-yi and the chinese

embassies in belgium and the soviet union as well as by the chinese permanent representative to the united nations huang hua.

at these receptions, members of the embassies and patriotic chinese residents had cordial and pleasant conversations about the excellent situation prevailing in china and abroad, about the brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction made by the great fatherland in the past 24 years as well as about the far-reaching nistoric significance of the 10th national congress of the communist party of china. they repeatedly proposed toasts to the good health of and long life to the great leader chairman mao tsetung and to the new achievements of the fatherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction. they encouraged each other by promising to exert their effort in the common struggle for the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the fatherland at an early date.

the receptions proceeded in a cordial and jubilant atmosphere.

Table Tennis Delegation of Chinese Compatriots from Taiwan Province Residing in Japan Returns to Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 8, 1973)

the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan led by huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, returned here yesterday after attending the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking and paying visits to various places of the motherland.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were wu pu-wen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, representatives of patriotic chinese residents in japan and family members of the players of the delegation.

staff members of the chinese embassy here were also present to greet the delegation.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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MIDDLE EAST WAR

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Most Sternly Condemns Israeli Aggression and Voices Firm Support for Arab and Palestinian Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, on behalf of the chinese government and people, today most sternly condemned israel for its crimes of flagrantly launching large-scale military aggression against egypt, syria and the palestinian guerrillas and voiced firm support for the heroic arab and palestinian peoples in their struggle against israeli aggression.

the chinese foreign minister made this statement when he met today with egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd, syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrache and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking munier ibrahim hmoud.

"on october 6," he said, "israel flagrantly launched a large-scale military attack on egypt, syria and the palestinian guerrillas, thus committing new crimes of aggression against the people of palestine and the arab countries. it is also a brazen provocation against those countries and peoples in asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world who uphold justice. the chinese government and people hereby express strong indignation at and most stern condemnation of this new act of aggression by israel.

"with the support of other arab countries, the armymen and civilians of egypt, syria and palestine, fighting shoulder to shoulder and united as one, are heroically resisting israeli aggression and have dealt blows at its arrogance. the chinese government and people express their admiration of and firm support to your fighting spirit of fearing no brute force. we will, as always, stand firmly on your side in the struggle of the egyptian, syrian, palestinian and other arab people against israeli aggression," he stated.

the foreign minister pointed out: "we are convinced that so long as the people of egypt, syria, palestine and other arab countries, who have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly surmount all difficulties, win victories in the struggle against

aggression and accomplish the sacred cause of recovering the lost territories and restoring the national rights to palestine."

egyptian ambassador salah el-abd, syrian ambassador jabr al-atrache and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking munier ibrahim hmoud, told foreign minister chi peng-fei about the military aggression by israeli zionism against egypt, syria and the palestinian guerrillas, and how the armymen and civilians of egypt, syria and palestine rose in heroic resistance. they pointed out that the military aggression by israel was a premeditated act.

they declared that defying sacrifices and all difficulties, the people of the arab countries and palestine will firmly resist israeli aggression, carry on their just struggle against israeli zionism through to the end.

present on the occasions were chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and li liu-ken and li chih-chieh.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Supports Egypt, Syria in Their Resistance to Israeli Military Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "firmly support egyptian and syrian resistance to israeli military aggression". the article reads:

on october 6, 1973, the israeli troops launched a surprise armed attack on all the frontline positions of egypt and syria from the ground, the air and the sea. this is the biggest military aggression staged by israel since the 1967 middle east war. egypt, syria and the palestinian guerrillas have risen in heroic resistance, and the fighting is now in progress. the chinese people are strongly indignant at and most sternly condemn the act of aggression committed by israel. we firmly support the arab countries and peoples in their struggle against aggression.

this large-scale armed aggression by the israeli zionists is a long-planned act. as early as last september 13, israel dispatched a massive air force

in a surprise attack on syria, which was followed by israel's intense troops concentration and frequent military manoeuvres in the golan heights of syria, the suez canal region of egypt and the southern border areas of lebanon. after launching the armed attack on october 6, israel immediately mobilized its reserves and put its economy on a war footing, clamouring that this was "the start of an all-out war". obviously, the israeli aggressors aim to realize its new attempt of territorial expansion and to impose its will upon the arab countries again by means of war.

the israeli aggressors have been so daring and unbridled as to embark on another war adventure because they have the support and connivance of the superpowers. u.s. imperialism has been supporting israeli zionism, and has constantly provided it with a great deal of military aid. soviet revisionist social-imperialism, while proclaiming its "consistent support" for the arab people's struggle, has allowed large numbers of soviet jews to emigrate to israel, thereby supporting the latter with man-power. it is also ready to restore diplomatic relations with israel. soviet revisionism has given the arab countries some weapons, but at the same time shackled them in their struggle to recover their lost land; it is attempting in a thousand and one ways to tie the hands of the arab countries and peoples. soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism are both contending and colluding with each other in the middle east, which has caused the middle east question to remain unsettled for a long time, and they have taken advantage of such a situation to maintain and expand their respective spheres of influence. the frenzied aggression of israel is just an inevitable result of such a policy pursued by the superpowers.

confronted with the new military aggression by israel, the governments and peoples of various arab countries are fighting shoulder to shoulder and have voiced their solidarity with and support for the just struggle being waged by egypt and syria against the israeli aggression. the governments of many arab countries have declared that they firmly stand on the side of egypt and syria and support them politically, morally and materially. this fully demonstrates the arab peoples' firm will for militant unity in resisting the israeli aggressors.

the military aggression by israel is a serious provocation not only to the arab peoples but also to all the peoples in asia, africa and latin america and the people throughout the world. no peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people will allow israel and its supporters to act so truculently; instead, they call for an immediate check to the israeli aggression. the occupied territories of the arab countries must be liberated and the national rights of palestine restored.

we are convinced that so long as the arab countries and people strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will, with the support of the people of the whole world, certainly surmount all the difficulties on their road of advance and win greater victories in the struggle against aggression.

CHINA AND AFRICA

Secretary-General of Supreme Council for Sport in Africa Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1973)

jean-claude ganga, secretary-general of the supreme council for sport in africa, and his party, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china upon the invitation of the all-china sports federation.

they were greeted at the airport by sung chung, secretary-general of the host federation and abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires a.i. of the congolese embassy here.

All-China Sports Federation Fetes Jean-Claude Ganga and Other African Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

.the all-china sports federatiion gave a banquet here today in honour of jean-claude ganga, secretary-general of the supreme council for sport in africa, and his party.

abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires a.i. of the congolese embassy here, was among the guests.

present were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned wang to, chou ming-chi, sung chung, jen chao and chou cheng.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. li ching-chuan and jean-claude ganga in their speeches expressed the hope that the friendship between chinese and african sports circles would grow incessantly. they said that they would strengthen unity and support each other in the future common struggle.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Art Study Group

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 7, 1973)

mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received in gjirokastra yesterday the chinese art study group led by lu jen-min.

present at the reception were shefqet peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly, thoma deliana, minister of education and culture, rrapo dervishi, first secretary of the gjirokastra district party committee, and nedin hoxha, chairman of the executive committee of the gjirokastra district people's council.

comrade shehu had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese comrades.

the chinese art study group arrived in albania yesterday to attend the second national folk art festival and to pay a friendly visit to the country.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Ambassador to China Gives National Day
Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1973)

johann wittik, ambassador of the german democratic republic to china, and his wife gave a cocktail party here today to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the g.d.r.

among the guests were yu chan, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments yang chi and kan mai.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Ambassador Gives Banquet for Helsinki
Mayor's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1973)

finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and his wife gave a banquet here this evening for the visit of teuvo aura, mayor of helsinki, and his party.

present at the banquet were wu teh, chairman, ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman, and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary general, of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, wang pen-tso, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry, and leading members of the departments concerned.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. in proposing toasts, hosts and guests expressed the hope to develop friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Mayor of Helsinki Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

teuvo aura, mayor of helsinki, finland, and his party left here by train today to visit nanking, shanghai and kwangchow before going home. they are being accompanied on the tour by wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

with them are veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china, and matti hakkanen, counsellor of the finnish embassy in peking.

the finnish guests were seen off at the railway station by wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned wang pen-tso and ma hung-en.

on hand were mrs. helenius and finnish embassy officials.

this afternoon wu teh met and had a friendly conversation with mayor teuvo aura.

while in peking, the finnish friends visited scenic spots, places of historical interest, the national art handicrafts exhibition and a hospital.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou Chien-jen Fetes Japanese Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1973)

chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here yesterday feted hiloshi masuda, professor of kansai university, translator of lu hsun's works and friend of the late mr. lu hsun. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin lin, and tsao ching-hua and chou hai-ying.

Liu Hsi-wen Bids Farewell to Takeo Miki

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 8, 1973)

liu hsi-wen, leader, wang wen-lin and wu shu-tung, deputy leaders, of the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation called on japanese acting prime minister takeo miki to bid him farewell at the prime minister's office here this afternoon. the two sides had a friendly conversation.

liu hsi-wen expressed thanks to the japanese government for the hospitality accorded the delegation. takeo miki asked liu hsi-wen to convey his regards to premier chou en-lai when back in peking.

hideji kawasaki, former japanese dietman, and kaheita okazaki, representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

Tientsin and Kobe Volleyball Teams Hold Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 8, 1973)

china's tientsin men's and women's volleyball teams and japan's kobe men's and women's volleyball teams held friendly matches in kobe on october 6 to celebrate the promulgation of bonds of friendship between tientsin and kobe.

kobe mayor tatsuo miyazaki and the tientsin volleyball teams' leader chang chi-yao made speeches before the friendly matches began. both of them congratulated the bonds of friendship between kobe and tientsin as announced on june 24, this year, and expressed that they would make effort to further strengthen the friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

the result of the friendly matches are: tientsin women's team to kobe women's team three -- love; kobe men's team to tientsin men's team three -- love.

during the friendly matches 3,000 spectators warmly cheered the remarkable skill of the japanese and chinese volleyball players.

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Yoshimi Furui, Seiichi Tagawa and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih here this evening met yoshimi furui and his party, and seiichi tagawa, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party (giminto), and his party, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

among the japanese friends present on the occasion were those who accompany yoshimi furui on his china visit masato osaka, tokio adachi, kozo hamazaki, kiyoji hirota, shigezo hirotani, hiroshi kawata, fumitoshi nagata, shotaro fujitani, kenji takemoto, masami takemoto, nobuo ando, kenichi kawata, tadanobu fujioka, ryosuke yoshihara, shinji irie, tadaharu hosoda, ryosuke hiroshima, hiroshi irizawa, tetsuo shimada and misao yamayoshi; and

those who accompany seiichi tagawa on his china visit ryohei okamoto, soichiro sasaki, tsuneji yanaka, naotake tanikawa, yasuyo tanikawa, ichiro yoneyama, eisaku kimura, hitoshi sakakura, takeshi imai, takeo kono, kinzo kiyokawa, ariyoshi mori, tsunetomo kobayashi, akira kawada, ryuji yokoyama, eiji nagai, kiyoji sugihara, itsuko sugimoto, masatake takahashi, koichi kato, kazuhiro nojima, hiroshi jimbo and koji morimoto.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was also on hand.

present were vice-presidents of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan and wang yun-sheng and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, shan ta-chi, chin su-cheng, wang hsiao-hsien, hsiao ti-hua and yeh chi-yung.

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with seimin miyazaki, director-general of the headquarters of the association,

as its leader, and housei yoshida as its deputy leader, and the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association with torao miyagawa, permanent director of the association, as its leader, and norio shirato as its deputy leader and secretary-general.

among the japanese friends present on the occasion were tetuaki sakada, secretary-general of the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and members of the delegation etu miyazato, kokichi nagakubo, tsusho kushima, masao shimizu, kii nakamula, bungi shinobata and takashi ono; and

chitose miyagawa, wife of torao miyagawa, and members of the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association hiloshi masuda, tetsuo taniguchi, tyukichi hayashibata, hachilo keida, yoshinori aboshi, toshinobu yasunaga and michiko tomuro.

present were vice-presidents of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan and wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, shan ta-chi, li fu-teh, wang hsiao-hsien and tang chia-hsuan.

Japanese Dietmen Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

an eight-member japanese dietmen group of the committee for foreign affairs of the house of representatives flew in here today on a visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. leader of the visiting group is katsushi fujii, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the house of representatives, and deputy leader is haruo okada, member of the house of representatives.

mrs. okada arrived by the same plane.

the japanese guests were greeted at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the host organization, lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chang chang, chen kang and chin su-cheng.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials were on hand.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes DPRK Permanent Observer to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 7, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of kwon min jun, permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations.

li yun gyom, deputy permanent observer, and other officials of the d.p.r.k. permanent observer's office were present.

chuang yen and lin ching, representatives of the chinese delegation, were also present.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Leaves for Korea on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

a seven-member delegation of the "people's daily" headed by lu ying, a leading member of the paper, left peking by air this morning on a friendly visit to korea at the invitation of the "rodong sinmun".

present at the airport to see the delegation off were wu leng-hsi, wang yi and pan fei, leading members of the "people's daily".

also present were shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of peking press circles and a department of the foreign ministry, including tai cheng-yuan and wang chen.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, diplomatic officials of the embassy, and om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency and the "rodong sinmun" in peking, were also present.

Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 9, 1973)

a delegation of the "people's daily" headed by lu ying, a leading member of the paper, arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the "rodong sinmun".

welcoming the delegation at the airport were kim yong nam, director of the international department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; li yong ik, responsible editor-in-chief, chong ha chon and om jae on, deputy editors-in-chief, of "rodong sinmun"; kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency; chae jun byong, responsible editor-in-chief of "minju choson"; tong jae hyon, director of the publishing house of the workers' party of korea; yun chi ho, editor-in-chief of "choson inmingun"; kim dong guk, responsible editor-in-chief of "rodong chongnyon"; kim jong hwan, responsible editor-in-chief of "pyongyang sinmun"; cho yong nam, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean journalists' union; chon chung gun, vice-chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee; sim sang jin, deputy editor-in-chief of "kunroja"; han bom sik, vice-director of the foreign languages publishing house; choe sang muk, counsellor, and director of the third bureau, of the ministry of foreign affairs; ryu yong gak, director of the information bureau of the foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also present.

Sino-Korean Border Railway Transportation Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

an agreement on the border railway transportation between the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china and the ministry of railway of the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here today.

yang chieh, chinese minister of communications, and kang bong kun, korean minister of railway, signed the agreement.

present at the signing ceremony were chinese vice-minister of communications kuo lu and leading members of departments concerned chang peng-shou, han li-ping, shen wei-liang and ho chang-ming.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was also present.

Chinese Paintings Exhibition Closes in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 8, 1973)

the paintings exhibition of the people's republic of china closed here today in the korean art gallery.

the exhibition was sponsored by the korean ministry of culture and art.

the exhibition, which opened on september 25, received some two thousand visitors each day. one day as many as over four thousand people visited the exhibition. it cancelled its noon breaks thanks to the steady flow of visitors of whom some came from remote areas. it remained open even after its closing hour in the evening.

the exhibition was the first of its kind held in korea since china's great proletarian cultural revolution.

on display were more than seventy oil paintings, traditional chinese paintings, new year's pictures, graphic arts, posters and serial pictures created by professionals and worker, peasant, soldier amateurs.

the exhibition had a favourable reception among the korean artistic workers and viewers.

commenting on the exhibition, "rodong sinmun" in an article on october 6 wrote that with high ideological and artistic quality, the chinese paintings exhibition will be conducive to further enhancing the traditional friendship and unity cemented with blood between the korean and chinese peoples and to still closer ties between the cultural and artistic circles of the two countries."

CHINA AND LIBYA

Libyan Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1973)

libyan prime minister abdel salam jalloud sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 5 warmly congratulating him on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

h.e. chou en-lai
prime minister of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of your country i convey to you on behalf of the people of the libyan arab republic our congratulations with my best wishes for your health and happiness and progress and prosperity for the friendly people of china.

major abdel salam jalloud
prime minister of the libyan arab republic

october 5, 1973

tripoli

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Political Committee of Communist Party of New Zealand Greets Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1973)

the political committee of the communist party of new zealand met recently and adopted a resolution, which "extends warmest revolutionary greetings and congratulations to the communist party of china on the success of its 10th congress". "people's voice", organ of the communist party of new zealand, reported on september 26.

the resolution says: "this congress of unity and victory marks a further outstanding triumph for the marxist-leninist line of chairman mao tsetung over the line of opportunism and revisionism.

"it is an important milestone in the struggle of the great chinese people, led by its glorious communist party, to overcome all enemies and obstacles on its road to complete the construction of socialist society and further strengthen the people's republic of china as the mightiest bastion of socialism and revolution in the world."

Trade Agreement Signed between Governments of China and New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of new zealand was signed here this morning.

the agreement was signed by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and j.a. walding, leader of the new zealand trade mission to china and minister of overseas trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were:

william bryce harland, new zealand ambassador to china; john garlin carter, counsellor of the new zealand embassy here; and a.w. broadbent, c.b. murray, b. bremner and c.j. elder, members of the mission; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned cheng to-pin, tsai hsin-teh, yu li-kuang, wang shao-yu and fu hsing.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet New Zealand Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien, and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the new zealand trade mission with j.a. walding, minister of overseas trade, as its leader and d.o. walker as its deputy leader.

new zealand ambassador to china william bryce harland was present on the occasion.

also present ware leading members of chinese departments concerned cheng to-pin, wu fan-wu and chen ling-feng.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Women's Volleyball Team
Concludes Visit in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 8, 1973)

the romanian national women's volleyball team led by balita cornel, member of the romanian physical culture and sports commission, wound up its visit and friendly matches in shenyang and left for peking by train this evening.

seeing it off at the railway station were yu chi-chen and chang wen-pu, leading members of the liaoning provincial branch and shenyang municipal branch of the chinese volleyball association, as well as players of the liaoning provincial women's volleyball team.

the romanian national women's volleyball team arrived in shenyang from peking on october 4. in the evening, the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the romanian comrades.

while in shenyang, the guest team had two friendly matches with the liaoning and heilungkiang provincial women's volleyball teams. their fine performances and the good spirit of unity and learning from each other won warm applause from the worker-peasant-soldier spectators. the liaoning team won from the romanian team 3:0 and the romanian team defeated the heilungkiang team 3:0.

the romanian comrades also visited a factory and a hospital, and saw the performance given by the shenyang acrobatic troupe. they toured the city, scenic sports and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Army Commander Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8,1973)

lieutenant-general carl eric almgren, commander of the swedish army, and his wife arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife chang nai-yi, and leading members of departments concerned ho chin-nien, liu hai-ching, li chung-chi and chu kai-yin.

present were also swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife.

Swedish Army Commander Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife chang nai-yi gave a banquet here this evening in honour of lieutenant-general carl eric almgren, commander of the swedish army, and his wife.

among the guests were swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife and embassy officials.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. li ta and carl eric almgren toasted the ever-growing friendship between the peoples and armies of china and sweden.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned ho chin-nien, liu hai-ching, li chung-chi, wang tung, chin yu-feng and chu kai-yin.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Exhibition of Chinese Prints Closes in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Bern, Oct. 8, 1973)

the exhibition of ancient and contemporary chinese prints held at the museum of art and history of fribourg in fribourg, switzerland closed yesterday.

the exhibition, which opened on july 6, had more than 140 works on show. among them were: traditional chinese prints dating from the 15th century, new year prints, decorative prints of popular art, as well as contemporary works showing the socialist construction and other aspects of new china. some 9,000 visitors from various regions of switzerland and other countries saw the exhibition.

swiss papers published a number of articles commenting and introducing the exhibition. one article said that the chinese prints "demonstrate how an extremely ancient tradition of aesthetic and technique can enrich itself with new influences and new themes without losing its vitality and individuality". another article said that this was a kind of art which "breathes the joy and blessing of life, hope and certitude".

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 24, 1973 No. 5480

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* NATIONAL *
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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Hunan Holds Women's Congress and Elects the Leading Body of the Provincial Women's Federation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 1, 1973)

(NCNA Changsha, September 30, 1973) Hunan held the 4th Women's Congress between September 23 and 27 and elected the 4th Committee of the Hunan Provincial Women's Federation. The congress conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, thoroughly criticized the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and called upon the women in the whole province to resolutely implement the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and strive to fulfill the various fighting tasks outlined by the Party Congress.

This congress was convened in the wave of enthusiasm whipped up by the people of the whole province for seriously studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress and resolutely implementing the spirit of the Party Congress. The congress was united, alert, earnest and lively. 1,500 delegates attended the congress.

Attending the congress were Chang P'ing-hua (张平化), Second Secretary of the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee and Political Commissar of the Hunan Command of the People's Liberation Army, Yang Ta-i (杨大易), Wan Ta (万达), Yü Ming-t'ao (于明涛), Li Ch'en-chün (李振军), Mao Chih-yung (毛致用), T'ang Chung-fu (唐忠富), Huang Ping-hsiu (黄炳秀), Liu Ch'un-ch'iao (刘春樵) and Pu Ku-hsiang (卜谷香), leading members of the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee, the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Hunan Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Comrade Chang P'ing-hua addressed the meeting and warmly congratulated the convening of the congress. Lo Ch'iu-yüeh (罗秋月), Standing Committee member of the Provincial Committee presented a work report entitled: "Women of the Whole Province, Unite and Fight for the Great Cause of Socialism."

During the congress, the delegates conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress and visited Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's native place, and paid respects to Chairman Mao's former residence and the exhibition hall there. They reviewed the instructions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning women's work and discussed freely the excellent situation of women's work in the whole province.

The delegates declared that Hunan is the native place of our great leader Chairman Mao, and the broad masses of women, like all the people in the whole province, have their glorious revolutionary traditions. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of women in the whole province, full of profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao and together with the people of the whole province, raised high the banner "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries." They rebelled against the bourgeois headquarter headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the broad masses of women, armed with the weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, indignantly condemned the counter-revolutionary crimes of the Lin Piao-anti-Party clique, criticized the revisionist line carried out by this group, strengthened their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and raised their consciousness in class struggle, two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution. A great number of woman activists have come to the fore from the various fronts and more and more woman cadres are maturing healthily. Since the great cultural revolution, 46,450 outstanding women in the whole province have joined the Chinese Communist Party and a considerable number of young women have become members of the Communist Youth League. 4,289 women in the whole province have been admitted into the leading bodies of Party committees above the commune level.

After enthusiastic discussions, the congress adopted a resolution, calling upon women organizationa st all levels to resolutely implement the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and accomplish the various fighting tasks outlined by the Party Congress under the Party's leadership. At present, women's organizations at all levels should continue to grasp firmly such a matter of cardinal importance as the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, organize the broad masses of women to seriously study writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and take the three basic principles set forth by Chairman Mao--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire"--as weapon to criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. They should foster the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide and help the Party committee effectively train and select woman cadres, and actively develop woman members of the CCP and CYL. They should firmly implement the various policies of the Party and government for the protection of womens' interests, show concern for the well-being of the masses of women, carry out the policy of equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes, advocate late marriage and family planning, and encourage men to share household chores with women. They should do a good job in actively sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside in cooperation with the departments concerned. The broad masses of women should be mobilized to strive to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and achieve

faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. Women's organizations at all levels and the broad masses of women cadres should further strengthen their Party sense, consciously accept the centralized leadership of the Party and accomplish the various tasks set by the Party.

After repeated consultations and discussions the congress elected the 4th Committee of the Hunan Provincial Women's Federation in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. After the elections at the committee's 1st plenary session and the approval of the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee, Lo Ch'iu-yüeh was elected president of the Hunan Provincial Women's Federation, Ts'ao Jui-wu (曹瑞武), T'an Ai-lan (谭爱兰), Li K'e-hsiao (李克孝), Chang Kuei-yüan (张桂元), Li Erh-hsiu (李二秀), Chang Kuo-ch'ing (張国清), T'ang Yüan-ying (唐元英) and Pao Yung-kuei (鲍永桂) were elected vice presidents.

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Honan Holds Women's Congress and Elects the Leading Body of the Provincial Women's Federation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 1, 1973)

(NCNA Chengchow, September 30, 1973) Honan held the 5th Women's Congress between September 27 and 29. The congress seriously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, talked freely on the excellent situation at home and abroad, reviewed and summed up the experience of women's work in Honan, defined through discussions the future tasks and elected the 5th committee of the Honan Women's Federation. The congress fully reflected the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of women in Honan, who were high in spirits and united in struggle after they were tempered in the great proletarian revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work.

The majority of the 1,201 delegates from various fronts in the whole province are workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other working women. Many of them are activists who have come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work.

Attending the congress were Liu Chien-hsün (刘建勋), First Secretary of the CCP Honan Provincial Committee, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and First Political Commissar of the Honan Command of the People's Liberation Army, Keng Ch'i-chang (耿起昌), Tung Ch'uan-chün (东传钧), Wang Wei-ch'ün (王维群), Tai Su-li (戴苏理), Li Chung-shun (李中顺), Tu Ho-t'i (杜河堤), Chang Yao-tung (张耀东), Wang Hui (王辉), Shen Mou-kung (申茂功), T'ang Ch'i-shan (唐岐山), Wen Hsiang-lan (文香兰), Wang Tai-hai (王大海), Tung Wan-li (董万里), Yang Kuei (杨贵) and Liu Hung-wen (刘鸿文), leading members of the CCP Honan Provincial Committee, the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Chengchow Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

On behalf of the CCP Honan Provincial Committee and the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Liu Chien-hsün warmly congratulated the convening of the congress. In his speech, he called upon Party committees at all levels to effectively strengthen their leadership over women's work, place women's work on their agenda, and strengthen the ideological and organizational reconstruction of women's organizations so as to turn them into the Party's competent assistants in contacting the broad masses of women and doing a good job in women's work, and make the broad masses of women play a better role in the socialist revolution and building of socialism. Women's organizations at all levels should consciously accept the centralized leadership of the Party, rally around the Party's central work to promote women's activities and unflinchingly accomplish the various fighting tasks outlined by the 10th Party Congress.

During the congress, the delegates seriously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, discussed Comrade Wen Hsiang-lan's report entitled:

"Women of the Whole Province, Unite and Strive To Fulfill the Various Fighting Tasks Outlined by the 10th Party Congress," and talked freely on the excellent situation of the women's movement in the whole province. The delegates were of the opinion that under the warm concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the broad masses of women in Honan have actively participated in political and production activities and developed their role as "half of the work force" in the socialist revolution and building of socialism. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work launched and led in person by Chairman Mao further aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of women. Along with the people in the whole province, they actively threw themselves into the struggle to smash the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and indignantly condemned and criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes and revisionist lines of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

Through the struggle, the broad masses of women have raised their consciousness in line and undergone complete transformation in their spiritual outlook. A considerable number of women activists have come to the fore and many women have become brave fighters in class struggle, experts in production and construction and pace-setters in scientific experiments. In the past few years, over 52,900 advanced women in the whole province have joined the Chinese Communist Party, a number of young women have joined the Communist Youth League and a number of outstanding women cadres have been admitted into the leading bodies at various levels. There are also hundreds of thousands of educated young women who have settled in the mountains and countryside and taken the road of integration with workers and peasants, to mature healthily in the vast countryside.

The congress defined the future tasks for women's work and called upon women's organizations at all levels to fully recognize the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and continue to put above all else and grasp firmly and properly the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work. It is necessary to organize the broad masses of women to seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and conduct education in ideology and political line. They should seriously implement the Party's basic line, firmly grasp class struggle and struggle in line, criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. They should strive to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony," and resolutely implement the Party's general line of building socialism. They should insist on putting proletarian politics in command, and thoroughly launch the mass movements for "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and "learning from Tach'ai in agriculture."

The broad masses of women should be educated to carry forward the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and show concern for and support the revolutionary struggle of women of various countries in the world. They should heighten their vigilance, make all preparations against aggressive wars and guard against surprise attacks launched by imperialism, especially by Soviet revisionist social imperialism. They should seriously implement the policy

of equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes, show concern for and solve problems of immediate interest to women and carry out properly work for the protection of women and children. The broad masses of women should be educated in the proletarian viewpoint on love, marriage, family and education of children. They should resist the corrosion of bourgeois and feudal ideas and energetically promote late marriage and family planning. They should sensibly do a good job in sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas, and pay special attention to the education and growth of educated young women who have settled in the rural areas. They should energetically train and select women cadres and develop women Party members.

After repeated consultations and discussions, the congress elected the 5th Committee of the Honan Provincial Women's Federation in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. After the elections at the committee's 1st plenary session and the approval of the CCP Honan Provincial Committee, Wen Hsiang-lan was elected president of the Honan Women's Federation; and Fan Li (樊里), Wang Pao-chen (王保珍), Wang San-ta (王三大), Huang Hsiao-li (黄小丽), Li Shu-t'ing (李淑亭) and Yeh Hsiu-chen (叶秀珍) were elected vice presidents.

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TRAINING OF CADRES IN RURAL AREAS

In Accordance with Chairman Mao's Instruction, "Functioning Cadres Should Also Go Down in Turn To Do Manual Labor," Peking Organizes Functioning Cadres To Join Production Teams in Rural Areas for Tempering

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 4, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) In accordance with the instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao, "Functioning cadres should also go down in turn to do manual labor," the CCP Peking Municipal Committee selected in May this year over 2,100 functioning cadres from organizations, enterprises and institutions directly under the municipality and various administrative districts, hsien and bureaux for transfer to the lower levels to be tempered for one year in production teams in suburban villages. In the past few months, the transferred cadres, by studying once again on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements have obtained satisfactory results.

Party committees at various levels in the Peking municipality attach great importance to this task. The majority of the cadres transferred to the lower levels are Party and CYL members, and some units have deliberately sent down a considerable number of young cadres. Party committees at various levels have conscientiously and properly done ideological mobilization work for the cadres transferred to lower levels and organized them to study Chairman Mao's series of instructions on education of cadres and thoroughly criticize the reactionary fallacies of "going to the countryside so as to acquire merit," "punishment through labor" and "unemployment in disguise" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The cadres are led to distinguish between the two lines in the education of cadres and strengthen their resolution to take the "May 7" road.

Before the cadres left for lower levels, the CCP Peking Municipal Committee held a farewell meeting. Responsible cadres of the municipal committee spoke at the meeting and expressed the wish that the transferred cadres would adhere to the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao and become good propagandists for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in the rural communities, good students of the poor and lower-middle peasants, tutors of educated youths in the production teams, and fighters for building a socialist new countryside. The broad masses of cadres sent to the lower levels marched to the countryside with revolutionary heroism and determination.

On their arrival in the rural areas, the transferred cadres immediately threw themselves into the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. Under the leadership of Party organizations in communes and brigades, many comrades actively shouldered the task of guiding studies, and took part in organizing exhibitions of village history and columns for mass criticism. They acquired a deep understanding of the history of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in their communes and brigades. They witnessed with their own eyes the excellent situation in the countryside, studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in close relation to reality and

further deepened their understanding of the Party's basic line in the entire historical period of socialism. The broad masses of cadres transferred to the lower levels actively participated in collective productive labor, underwent hard training and humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and developed the Party's revolutionary tradition of braving hard and bitter struggles. In the course of helping the communes and brigades manage and educate well the educated youths in the production teams, they taught by words and deeds, and discovered and solved problems in good time.

Through spending a short period of several months to do manual work at the lower levels, this group of transferred cadres have heightened to varying extents their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have initially learned the good thoughts and style of work of the poor and lower-middle peasants in practicing hard and bitter struggles, diligence and thrift, established closer ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants and also acquired some experience in doing mass work. With deep appreciation, they say that doing manual work at the lower levels really offers "a very good opportunity for studying once again."

Recently after the study of the documents of the 10th Party Congress, they have come to realize further that the sending of functioning cadres to the lower levels to do manual work and take the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao is a newborn thing of socialism full of vitality, an important component of the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure, and is of great strategic significance to criticizing the bourgeois world outlook, guarding against revisionism and building the ranks of cadres for the proletariat. They all express that they would start from the height of implementing the Party's basic line to constantly deepen the understanding of the great significance of sending cadres to do manual work at the lower levels, unswervingly take the glorious "May 7" road and temper themselves into cadres with political and vocational knowledge, and with political consciousness and vocational proficiency. They must not just float on the top as high officials divorced from the masses but should continue to strive to be truly good cadres who become one with the masses and are supported by the masses.

* * *

MILITIA

Strengthen Militia Building and Consolidate the Proletarian Dictatorship

by

the Party Committee of the Erhfu Branch of Peking Automobile Manufacturing Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1973)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "The whole Party concerns itself with military affairs" and "Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale," our Party committee, with the line taken as the key link, has carried forward the glorious tradition of grasping the armed forces effectively, strengthened Party leadership over militia work and properly organized militia contingents in a big way, thus enabling the militia of our factory to play the role of a shock force in the three major revolutionary movements and to make contributions toward the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

Develop Glorious Traditions and Let the Party Committee Members Grasp the Armed Forces in Person

Among the members of the factory Party committee, the great majority are old comrades once involved in the War of Liberation. They have a personal understanding of the great significance of the exercise of a proper grasp on militia building by the Party and the great role played by the militia in war. However, despite the excellent situation, due to the influence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some comrades of the Party committee for a time relaxed leadership over militia work. During the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, we organized the members of the Party committee to re-study Chairman Mao's teachings such as "The whole Party concerns itself with military affairs," "Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale," etc. Through reviewing the glorious tradition of armymen and civilians acting in close cooperation in war years in the struggle against the enemy, letting the major role played by the militia in socialist revolution and construction stand out in bold relief and vigorously criticizing Lin Piao and company's crime in sabotaging militia building, everyone came to understand that "the whole Party concerns itself with military affairs" is Chairman Mao's great military thinking and is our strategic measure for coping with any possible war of aggression launched by imperialism and social imperialism and for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

With awareness heightened, the factory Party committee tackled militia work as an important matter. We not only constantly gave the militia education in current trends and in class struggle and the two-line struggle but also squeezed out time to take part in some important meetings and activities of the militia and give concrete guidance. In the spring of this year, the militia battalion organized three training exercises. Every time a Party committee member and a comrade of the militia battalion worked together to make typographical

surveys and proposals. All these exercises made smooth progress. We also constantly went deep into the midst of companies, platoons and squads to make investigations and studies, foster typical examples and popularize experiences.

In the course of overhauling the organization of the militia this year, Comrade Chang Chieh, secretary of the Party committee, personally led a work group to the militia company on the 4th work section to conduct experiments at a selected spot. He personally carried out mobilization work, gave lectures and seriously summed up for popularization in the whole factory the experiences gained in overhauling the organization of this militia company.

Insist on Combining Labor with Military Affairs and Make A Good Job of Military Training

The militia is a mass armed organization not divorced from production. It is entrusted with the dual task of building the motherland and defending the motherland. To accomplish these twin tasks, it must insist on combining labor with military affairs, must strive not to forget making war preparations in the course of production and must make war preparations give impetus to production. Only by doggedly combining labor with military affairs can the militia organization be continuously consolidated and the military and political qualities of the militia be continuously improved. The following is our approach:

Training time is rationally arranged in the light of the characteristics of production. Under ordinary circumstances, our factory has more work to attend to and is busy with production at the end of a year or a month. In light of this salient feature for the whole year, less military training is arranged for the militia at the beginning or end of the year, and more training is appropriately arranged for the 2nd and 3rd quarters. As regards monthly training activities, we strive to conduct more training in the first half of a month and less in the second half. We also call upon the militia to make use of the time before and after a shiftto conduct "three-or-five-shot" and "three-or-five-bullet" activities. In June last year, the militia company of the 2nd work section managed to squeeze out in this way over 30 hours for training. Last year, each basic-level militiaman was given an average of over 120 hours of training.

The content of training is defined in light of the salient features of a city. With the implementation of the training plan of the higher level taken as a prerequisite, we bear actual combat in mind, and energetically carry out military training activities centering on "three hits" (hitting the airplane, hitting the tank and hitting the parachutist) and "three precautions" (against atomic warfare, against chemical warfare and against air raids). The militiamen are organized to inspect "three precautions" wall pictures, taught knowledge of "three precautions," trained to stage repeated dispersons, carry out concealed exercises and attack and occupy vantage points, and required to learn the technique of shooting at the parachutists. Besides, we also organize methodically the militiamen to undergo specialized training such as fire fighting, battlefield first-aid, precautionary patrolling, etc., and such fundamental training as shooting, handgrenade-throwing, bayonet fighting, formation, swimming, etc. Since last year, the militia cadres and basic militiamen have all scored excellent ratings in every target shooting practice.

Training methods are improved in light of the salient features of the factory. Having regard to such features as the great number of shifts in our factory, its small compound, and its unsuitability for over-concentration on training, we adopt the methods of on-the-spot, small-scale and scattered training, and persistent in training every shift that could be trained and training every few persons that could be trained. When necessary, companies and battalions are also organized to undergo some concentrated training such as assembled drilling, contests, collective class attendance, etc. To adapt to the methods of on-the-spot, small-scale and scattered training, we have held since last year eight militia cadre training class to train over 280 militia cadres and improve their ability to organize and direct operations independently.

Combine Central Tasks With the Unfolding of Militia Work

For a time, due to a vague understanding on our part of the relations between the fulfillment of central Party tasks and the unfolding of militia work, we relaxed our hold on militia work the moment we had central tasks to cope with or felt the pressure of production work. The factory Party committee studied the character of the militia and its tasks and seriously acquainted itself with Chairman Mao's teaching that the militia "is a military organization and also a labor organization, an educational organization and a physical culture organization." It was realized that militia work and central Party work are not opposed but closely related to each other. Only by unfolding militia work closely around the central tasks of the Party and bringing into play the role of the militia organization can we give an effective boost to central tasks and provide a better impetus for the build-up of the militia.

In class struggle, we at all times place the militiamen on the forefront and let them brave the storm and face the world. At ordinary times, we organize the militiamen to stand on sentry, guard the factories, take care of the roads and maintain peace and order in society. When a political campaign is underway, the militiamen are called upon to plunge energetically into it to get tempered. For instance, in the movements for cleansing the class ranks "hitting one thing and opposing three things," we organized the broad masses of militiamen to give energetic publicity to the Party's policies and conduct penetrating internal and external investigations. The hidden class enemies were dragged out. After the commencement of the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, we again called on the broad masses of militiamen to take the lead in study, and in making propaganda and criticism. In the revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of militiamen vigorously criticized the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's crimes both verbally and in writing.

In the struggle for production, we give full play to the role of the militia as a shock force. We send the militiamen where there are difficulties. In April this year, the higher level increased our production work by 14 percent. Despite a tight time schedule and the heavy workload, we called an oath-taking general meeting of the whole militia battalion and brought into full play the role of the militia as a shock team. Militiamen were organized to fight big major confrontation battle together with the workers. As a result, the assignment was fulfilled two days ahead of schedule. In the past few years, the

militiamen along with old workers carried out 18 major technical innovations and effected 187 improvements. Since last year, our branch factory has overfulfilled production tasks month after month.

Practice makes us realize that the militia is a shock force in the three great revolutionary movements. Only by closely rallying around the Party's central tasks and giving full play to the role of the militia in the three great revolutionary movements can we do a good job in militia building.

The Party's 10th National Congress called on us to "maintain a high degree of vigilance and make all kinds of preparations against any war of aggression that might be launched by imperialism, and especially against any surprise ttack against our country by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism." Firmly responding to the Party's call, we are resolved to seize time and make a still better job of militia building. If the enemies should dare to intrude, we would fight in coordination with the PLA to wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely!

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Indestructible Bastion of Iron

- an account of the militia regiment of the Haishan commune, Jaop'ing hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1973)

In the rolling South Sea of the great motherland is a tiny dot of the Haishan Islet. On the islet, the Haishan commune militia regiment is an indestructible bastion of rion. Its members once bravely fought across the sea in cooperation with the PLA, and rendered meritorious services in the liberation of the Nanao Island and the recovery of the Nanp'eng Island. Teaming up with the PLA and the militia of Lin hsien, they once annihilated at one stroke a band of US-Chiang armed agents intruding into the mainland of the motherland. In 1960, the militiamen were gloriously represented at the National Militia Congress and happily received by the great leader Chairman Mao.

Having been tempered in the great cultural revolution and in the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the militia regiment of the Haishan commune fought all the more militantly on the front of the South Sea of the motherland.

Pace-Setters in Class Struggle

The Haishan Islet is the scene of strong winds and tossing seas. It is against such a stormy background that the militiamen of Haishan have got tempered to grown to maturity.

Ou Wen-feng, commander of the militia battalion of the Oushih brigade, was called by people "a pace-setter in class struggle." That took place shortly after the formation of the brigade revolutionary committee, when a handful of class enemies incited the masses to recklessly fell trees on the hills and clamor for breaking up the brigade in a vain attempt to sabotage the socialist collective economy and rock the newborn revolutionary regime. "The rights won by the people must never be given up lightly and must be safeguarded through fighting." Chairman Mao's teaching gave Ou Wen-feng a sober head and sharp eyes. He stepped forward together with fellow fighters to arouse the masses. The plots and tricks of the class enemy were exposed, the hidden class enemies were dragged out, and the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism was criticized. This considerably aroused the enthusiasm of the mass for socialism and gave impetus to the development of production.

In the Haishan militia regiment, there were many like Ou Wen-feng, a revolutionary pace-setter who dared to charge and to fight in class struggle.

One day, back home from a meeting, Hsü Huo-chou of a basic unit of militia in the Shih'ou brigade found a big package of tea. When he learned from his grandmother that it had come from a bad element of the brigade, he sharply detected that this was a "sugar-coated bullet" shot by the class enemy! He ran to the brigade headquarters to report the matter to the Party branch. The brigade Party branch and the militia battalion aroused the broad masses of

militiamen and the poor and lower-middle peasants to combine the criticism of the counter-revolutionary crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique with a struggle against this class enemy. This taught the militiamen and the masses a lively lesson in class struggle and the two-line struggle.

A Shock Team in Learning from Tachai

In the struggle for production, the militia regiment of the Haishan commune is a shock team which is in the habit of shouldering heavy burdens.

Before liberation, natural conditions on the Haishan Islet were very unfavorable. It was a place with poor soil, barren mountains, very little water supply and violent sandstorms.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's great call, "Clothe the motherland with greenery," the broad masses of militiamen and poor and lower-middle peasants declared war on the beaches and rocks and started to plant trees.

Cheng Tsung-tang, political instructor of the militia battalion of the Yüanlinch'ang brigade (now vice chairman of the commune revolutionary committee), first led the militia to plant a consignment of saplings on the beaches. However, these saplings were soon blown away by the winds from the sea, and not a trace of them was left. Cheng Tsung-tang said, "Even more overwhelming odds will not shake our determination!" Braving the swirling sand, they went to the beach to feel out a way to anchor the sand for planting trees. Together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, they fought hard for several winters and springs. At last, the beaches and the rocky mountains were put under a green mantle.

Where the hazards were the greatest, the militiamen of Haishan charged forward. In the spring of 1970, the Haishan commune organized 1,000 boats and 10,000 people. Together with fraternal communes, they intended to build in the 10-odd-meter-deep stretch of sea between the Haishan Islet and Jaop'ing and Tenghai two big dams with a total length of over 4,000 meters and turn the strait into over 70,000 mow of fertile fields. In this battle to dam the sea and create fields, the militiamen carried the heavy burdens of their own accord. Braving difficulties, they moved forward through stormy seas and cut down the hills one by one. They worked day and night, and rushed against time to haul stones and remove mud and sand.

One day, a howling wind came with the rain pouring down in sheets. The churning and raging seas brought towering waves which pounded against the "300-gate" big dam that had just peeped out of the water surface. A big section of the dam collapsed and water poured in through the gap. At this crucial moment, veteran militiaman Huang Ta-chai, once honored with the title of "heroic sailor" in the battle to recover the Nanpeng Island, plunged into the gap in disregard of personal safety. Other militiamen followed suit jumping into the sea one by one in a rugged struggle with the currents. Clinging to the strong conviction that "we will raise the dam 10 feet for every foot sunk and remove the mountains to fill in the sea," they defied hazards and fought bravely. They overcame more than 20 big dam collapses or sags one after another and successfully fulfilled the assignment.

Stay Alert At All Times in Coastal Defense

"We'll shoulder the rifle until all imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries perish and make revolution until after the emancipation of the whole of mankind." This is a ringing oath taken by the militiamen of Haishan.

In March 1969, the vicious act of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in staging an armed aggression against the Chenpao Island of our country aroused the infinite indignation of the militiamen of Haishan and the broad masses and also heightened the revolutionary vigilance of the people of Haishan. Poor-peasant female commune member Ou Chiao-mei in her sixties again and again asked the brigade Party branch to accept her two daughters as members of the basic unit of militia. The Party branch granted her request. She drew aside her daughters and said, "Daughters! You must obey Chairman Mao's words, train yourselves well in skills for destroying the enemy and be prepared at all times. As soon as Chairman Mao gives the order, you must pick up the rifle and head for the battlefield to kill all the jackals and wolves!"

Yü Chung-ho of a basic unit of militia of the Tanan brigade had been with the militia for 23 years and a squad leader for 22 years. Having regard to his age, he should be reclassified as an ordinary militiamen. However, he did not agree, no matter how hard others tried to persuade him. He said, "To safeguard the motherland, I must shoulder the rifle for the revolution all my life." Everyday, Yü Chung-ho still shouldered a rifle and stood on sentry along with other militiamen. At ordinary times, he also took advantage of every opportunity to do ideological work and help the young militiamen grow up.

Like the older generation, the young militiamen of Haishan Island are filled with infinite hatred against the enemy and stay doubly vigilant. In this militia regiment there is a woman militia platoon honored with the title of "caring not for the fancy red dress but for the armor." For 15 years, without a single break from the routine, this platoon has at all times carried out its guard and patrol duties day or night, undeterred by wind or rainstorms. The platoon is also known for such a glorious tradition: Before a woman leaves the militia to get married, she must first train a new prospect as her successor. Before new members are admitted to the militia, old poor peasants and veteran militiamen are invited to recount the "three histories." This has enabled the revolutionary traditions and combat style of the platoon to pass on from generation to generation.

The heroic militiamen of Haishan thus stay alert at all times and are ever prepared to drown in the vast ocean of the people's war all enemies that dare to intrude.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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POWER INDUSTRY

Power Industry Grows in Northwest China Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Oct. 9, 1973)

power industry has developed rapidly in the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china, thanks to the communist party's national policy.

the generating capacity of the region's hydro-electric and thermal power plants is now more than 1,300 times the 1949 figure, and 40 times that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

output of electricity in the first eight months of this year topped that of the same 1972 period by 6.6 per cent.

pre-liberation ningsia had only a single-cylinder gas generator providing lighting exclusively for a few bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists.

since the founding of new china, a large hydro-electric power station and three steam power plants have been built with government funds. in addition, 27 small power stations have been set up by people's communes and production brigades relying on the strength of the collective economy. six thousand kilometres of high-tension transmission lines have been installed.

the local hui and han peoples have worked with great enthusiasm in building up the power industry. and the autonomous region has received much help in manpower and technique from all parts of china, including the supply of complete power plants.

the development of power industry has stimulated the growth of other industries. many coal mines, metallurgical and machine-building factories, chemical fertilizer plants and textile mills have gone into operation in ningsia since liberation. of these, 133 were built during the cultural revolution.

about 95 per cent of the rural production brigades there now have electricity for lighting, irrigation and processing farm products.

a great number of peasant-electricians have been trained with the help of the power industry departments. they now work in the communes and production brigades and teams.

East China Province Builds More Small Power Stations

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 10, 1973)

east china's chekiang province now has more than 3,600 small hydro-electric power stations that are scattered in 1,100 people's communes of 53 counties and cities. total generating capacity is 3.6 times that in 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

these small power stations meet half the needs for electricity in the rural areas, the rest being supplied by big power plants.

the great leader chairman mao inspected the shuanglung (double dragon) power station in chinhua county in 1960. this has always been a source of inspiration for the local cadres and people. over the past ten years and more, the county has self-reliantly built 640 reservoirs and 141 small power stations with a combined generating capacity of 20,000 kw. more than 9,300 hectares of farmland are now irrigated by electric pumps. hundreds of power-driven mills have been set up to process grain and fodder. power-operated ploughs are in wide use. the county has reaped good harvests eleven years in a row. grain, cotton and pigs all exceeded the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the construction of small power stations has promoted local industries. hsienchu county now has more than 70 small machinery, chemical, textile, paper-making, pharmaceutical, foodstuffs and other factories, all using the power supplied by small stations.

a dozen counties and cities in the province can produce enough power generating equipment for local use.

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

East China Machinery Plant Adheres to Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 9, 1973)

"a socialist enterprise must work in the spirit of self-reliance in order to make greater contributions to the state and keep advancing," say the workers of the wuhsi compressor plant of east china's kiangsu province.

the plant produces compressors of various specifications. its annual output of the machine is one-tenth of the national total.

a merger of 42 smithies, machinery works and welding works, the plant had only 450 workers and 38 pieces of outdated equipment when it was set up in 1956 and it could make only simple farm tools and textile machinery parts.

the plant has now five times as many workers and 20 times as much equipment as in 1956. over 60 per cent of the equipment was made by the workers themselves.

"making equipment by ourselves is a guarantee for the steady growth of production," said the secretary of the plant party committee. compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution, output in 1972 increased by 5.4 times.

most of the 50 kinds of compressors turned out by the plant for the mining, petroleum and chemical industries were designed by its own technical personnel.

hsu jung, a 44-year old forge worker, said: "building new china depends on our own hands. freeing ourselves from heavy manual labour also depends on our own hands."

a child-worker for the capitalists in the old society, hsu jung was emancipated politically and economically with the other chinese workers after liberation in 1949. he eagerly wanted to build factories at a quicker tempo.

the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by chairman mao in 1958 emancipated the thinking of the workers, filled them with confidence and set off a nation-wide movement for technical innovations.

hsu jung and his workmates put forward a plan for "getting rid of hammers and mechanizing". supported by the plant's leadership, they made 125-kilogramme, 500-kilogramme and

1,500-kilogramme steam hammers and other forging equipment to mechanize most of the work in their shop. this freed them from heavy manual labour and raised productivity and quality.

following their example, other workers in the plant made highly efficient specialised equipment for making compressors. this laid the basis for increasing varieties.

when the plant started turning out compressors, it needed a universal milling machine. the demand for such equipment was so great that they decided not to wait but make one themselves. "we think it is alright to buy some necessary equipment sometimes. but a lot of equipment, especially specialised pieces, should be made mainly by relying on the workers," said hsu jung.

"the correct political line is the guarantee for self-reliance," pan ying, an old milling machine operator, said.

when he entered a factory as an apprentice three years before liberation, the machines were all foreign-made. he was transferred to the wuhsi compressor plant in 1961 to operate milling machines. at first, he thought that he could not manufacture up-to-date machines with tools the workers themselves made. when he learned that many key technical problems were solved by using such tools and that the leadership always praised and supported the workers' initiative and creativeness, he pitched into the technical innovations campaign.

like many other veteran workers, pan ying is often called to talk over knotty technical problems with the leadership. since 1961, pan ying in cooperation with some other workers have made a total of 54 technical innovations. of the 33 machine tools in his group, 16 were made by the workers.

there are technical innovations groups made up of workers, cadres and technical personnel from the plant level down to every workshop. they guide the technical innovations movement.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

South China Province Expands Light Industry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 10, 1973)

total
january-august light industrial output value of south china's kwangtung province this year was 20 per cent more than the same 1972 period. a record was set for the output of 16 major products, including sewing machines, bicycles, wrist watches, synthetic fibre, cotton yarn and sugar.

light industry factories have begun mass-producing polyester, adjustable bicycles and other new products. progress has been made in traditional ivory, jade and shell carvings.

these achievements were due to the leadership given by party and revolutionary committees at various levels to the workers in implementing the party's general line for building socialism. workers of the half-century-old kwangchow electric torch factory studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and have persistently criticized lin piao and rectified the style of work. this generated their enthusiasm for building socialism. they fulfilled the factory's production plan for this year 107 days ahead of time.

more than 30 raw material bases for growing sugar-cane, pineapples and green beans have been set up under a unified state plan. the output of canned pineapples this year in the kwangchow municipality is eight times that before the pineapple base was set up. sugar output hit an all-time high with a 33 per cent increase in the 1972-1973 refinery period over the previous period.

kwangchow, fushan, swatow and shaokuan report that the quality of 90 per cent of the light industrial products was improved in the first eight months of this year. exhibitions of old and new products were held in many areas for people to make comparisons. workers and technicians toured department stores and communes to make investigations and collect opinions from customers to improve quality and design.

RURAL HOUSING

New Homes for North China Hsien Peasants

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 9, 1973)

about ten thousand peasant families have moved into new homes in hsiyang county, north china, in which the national agricultural pace-setter tachai production brigade is located. the 20 people's communes there have built houses with a total of 36,250 rooms in the past six years.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, who lived in misery in the old society, were overjoyed to move into brand-new two-storied brick buildings, which usually line a main road running through new residential areas. to the local people's taste, some dwellings are rock-framed caves, warm in winter and cool in summer -- a privilege only landlords and rich peasants enjoyed in the old days. in the rolling areas, houses on terraced hills command a view of new village stores, schools, libraries and clubs. electricity is supplied and running water installed in some places.

building started in 1963 when a serious flood destroyed 80 per cent of the houses and most terraced fields of the tachai production brigade. the heroic tachai peasants, declining state relief, worked hard to overcome the calamity for a good harvest, and then set about building their village into a more beautiful residential area.

the hsiyang county committee of the chinese communist party and the county revolutionary committee led the people of the county in learning from the tachai production brigade during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the county built many water conservancy works and terraced many hills. total grain output in 1971 was three times the 1967 figure. though the county was hit by a serious drought last year, total grain production was still double the figure for 1957, the year before the people's communes were set up, and 75 per cent more than in 1966. a growing collective economy and increased public accumulation funds provided the material basis for building new houses.

the houchuang production brigade built 514 rooms by the end of last year for its ninety households of 520 people. the wuchiaping production brigade has put up five blocks of two- or three-storied buildings around a half-hectare square in the middle of the new village.

the production brigades made the bricks and tiles themselves and quarried rock from the hills. the wuchiaping brigade has four brick kilns and a brick-making machine, which turn out 200,000 bricks per month. the brigade organized a special team to build houses, with

very high enthusiasm for the work, peasants, old and young, came to help in their spare time.

the village had only two masons and five plasterers at first. now 40 people are masons and 30 are plasterers. the brigade has moved half of its 270 households into new housing. another 40 households will soon live in new homes.

HISTORICAL SITES AND RELICS

Historical Sites and Relics Well Preserved in Southwest China Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 10, 1973)

hsintu county in southwest china's province of szechwan, which has many sites and relics of historical interest has made extensive repairs and explained to the people the importance of protecting historical relics and in line with state regulations.

these places and things were created by the chinese working people in ancient times. one of the most famous is the paokuang monastery, noted for its five hundred arhans (disciples of buddha). it was built during the tang dynasty (618 to 907 a.d.) and officially named in the 9th century. it was enlarged and rebuilt from the tang dynasty to the ching dynasty (1644 to 1911 a.d.). the magnificent project covers eight hectares. it has a pagoda, five halls and 16 courtyards in a tranquil setting of bamboo and trees.

the statues, each two metres high, are all in the arhan hall. the physiognomy and expression of each is distinctive. the carving is detailed, even to the folds of their garments. these statues match those arhan statues in the lingying monastery at hangchow in chekiang province. they are considered rare works of art.

under reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation, the buildings of the paokuang monastery were crumbling. the gilt was stripped from the arhans and valuable trees were felled.

the county government has made five major repairs of the monastery since 1953. brick-layers and carpenters repaired the walls and buildings to their former grandeur

in 1953. three hundred arhans were regilded in 1955. scrolls of famous calligraphy and painting in the monastery's collection were remounted and hung in the halls. new exhibition halls on various dynasties were opened. later all the beams and pillars of the monastery were replaced to strengthen the buildings. the tiled roof of the arhan hall was rebuilt to let in more light. the county departments concerned repainted most of the statues and made necessary repairs from 1971 to 1973. all five hundred arhans were washed with mercury.

a stone monument of the liang dynasty (502 to 556 a.d.) is famous for one thousand small buddhas, each five centimetres high, carved on the four sides of this monolith which is one and a half metres high, 65 centimetres wide and 14 centimetres thick. the fine buddha statues are lean and vigorous, and their garments have flowing lines. they are one of the valuable example of the stone sculptural art of the chinese working people. two characters carved on one side of the monument reveal that it was built during the reign of emperor wu of the liang dynasty (540 a.d.).

the szechwan provincial cultural bureau allotted special funds in 1953 for a pavilion to shelter the monument. it was moved into the paokuang monastery during the great proletarian cultural revolution for the convenience of visitors.

during the cultural revolution the county departments concerned have invited artisans to form a repair group for historical sites. seventytwo-year-old artisan wang chi-cheng, although retired, often comes to the monastery to inspect and repair relics and pass on his skill to young workers. he excels in carving and painting arhans, work he has done on many occasions since the ching dynasty rebuilt the monastery. another artisan, wang ching-yun, has helped the departments plan reparation of the palatial halls and pavilions of ancient buildings in the county. he has worked as a carpenter in the paokuang monastery since his childhood and is familiar with the structures of these ancient buildings.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

mohammad osman sidky, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of afghanistan to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Officials Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

k.w. pearson, first assistant secretary of the department of the prime minister and cabinet of australia, and his party left here for home by air today. the australian officials arrived in peking on october 7 to discuss matters relating to australian prime minister gough whitlam's visit to china.

wang hai-jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honour of the guests on the evening of october 8.

upon their arrival and departure, the australian officials were welcomed and seen off at the airport by kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and others.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Prime Minister Leaves Ottawa for China

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 8, 1973)

pierre elliott trudeau, prime minister of canada, and mrs. margaret trudeau left here this afternoon by special plane on an official visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to canada, and his wife chang yin are on board the same plane accompanying prime minister trudeau and his wife on their visit to china.

seeing the canadian prime minister off at the airport were mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, wang chu-liang, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and other chinese diplomats.

among those accompanying the prime minister on the visit are: canadian ambassador to the people's republic of china c.j. small (now in peking); member of parliament charles l. caccia; special assistant to the prime minister ivan head; principal secretary to the prime minister martin o'connell; assistant secretary to the cabinet denis hudon; deputy minister of national health dr. j.m. leclair; assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce t.m. burns; and assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs m. dupuy.

Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Arrive in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau and mrs. trudeau arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon and received a warm welcome from the people in the chinese capital.

prime minister trudeau has come on an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government. he and the other distinguished canadian guests were warmly welcomed at peking airport by chinese premier chou en-lai; vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei; vice-premier teng hsiao-ping; ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and vice-foreign minister han

nien-lung. several thousand peking residents greeted the distinguished guests with songs and dances.

china and canada established diplomatic relations in october 1970. the people of peking feel elated at prime minister trudeau's visit which coincides with the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

a grand welcome ceremony was held at 3 p.m. at the airport which flew the national flags of china and canada. the band played the national anthems of canada and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, prime minister trudeau reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army.

as prime minister and mrs. trudeau and the accompanying high-ranking canadian officials walked round to meet the welcomers, the airport became a scene of jubilation. waving bouquets and streamers, young people put up graceful dances and cheered: "welcome to prime minister trudeau exclamation welcome to the distinguished canadian guests exclamation" all smiles, prime minister trudeau waved to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

multi-coloured banners fluttered over the main thoroughfares leading to the guest house. from tall buildings trailed vertical streamers inscribed with "long live the friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and other slogans. thousands upon thousands of people gathered along the streets clapped in welcome to the distinguished canadian guests as the motorcade carrying them went by.

when prime minister trudeau, in the company of premier chou en-lai, arrived at the guest house, madame teng ying-chao was at the entrance to greet prime minister and mrs. trudeau and the other distinguished canadian guests.

also present at the airport were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee pei shih-chang and lin chiao-chih;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned hsiao ching-kuang, hsiang chung-hua, yu sang, chou hua-min, huang shu-tse, liu jen, wang ping-chien, hsiao peng, chang pin, tang ke, chao lan, yu mei, hsia chin-hsu, chu mu-chih, wang hai-jung, ma jen-hui, yao hsiao-cheng, wang chien-chung, liu yang-chiao, wang shou-jen, chia ting, lin ping and li yung-ting.

chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin and his wife chang ying accompanied the distinguished canadian guests to peking.

present at the airport were also canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and mrs. small, members of the advanced party which had arrived earlier to arrange for prime minister trudeau's visit to china, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

List of Members of Official Party Accompanying Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Mrs. Trudeau on Their Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

following is the list of members of the official party accompanying prime minister pierre elliott trudeau of canada and mrs. trudeau on their visit to china:

c.j. small, the canadian ambassador to china;
charles l. caccia, member of parliament;
ivan head, special assistant to the prime minister;
honourable martin o'connell, principal secretary to the prime minister;
denis hudon, assistant secretary to the cabinet;
dr. j.m. leclair, deputy minister of national health;
t.m. burns, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce;
m. dupuy, assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs;
a.j. andrew, director general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs under the department of external affairs;
r.k. joyce, director of international economic relations of the department of finance;
f.r. petrie, general director of the pacific, asia and africa bureau under the department of industry, trade and commerce;
p. o'neil, press secretary to the prime minister;
r.a. bull, director of the commercial policy division under the department of external affairs; and
d. molgat, director of the east asia division under the department of external affairs.

Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Trudeau Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai and canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the canadian side were: c.j. small, canadian ambassador to china; charles l. caccia, member of parliament; ivan head, special assistant to the prime minister; martin o'connell, principal secretary to the prime minister; denis hudon, assistant secretary to the cabinet; dr. j.m. leclair, deputy minister of national health; t.m. burns, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce; m. dupuy, assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs; and other members of prime minister trudeau's party and officials of the canadian embassy in peking a.j. andrew, r.k. joyce, f.r. petrie, p. o'neil, m.d. copithorne, r.a. bull, d. molgat, r. murdoch, armand blum, j.l. desrochers, b.p.s. brady and d.e. waterfall.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister han nien-lung of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health; chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to canada; wang hai-jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs; as well as lin ping, chin li-chen, cheng to-pin, wu fan-wu, chu chuan-hsien, wang chen, chang ying, hsiao te, li pin-chou, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun, tu kuo-wei, lo hsu, chu chiu-sheng, lu tsung-min and hu feng-hsien.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from canada", greeting the visit to china by canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau.

full text follows:

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau is arriving in peking today on an official visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's

republic of china. making light of travelling thousands of miles to china, the distinguished canadian guests are bringing the friendship of the canadian people to the chinese people. for this the chinese people express a warm welcome.

the people of china and canada have a profound traditional friendship. they sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against fascist aggression during the second world war. we will never forget that dr. norman bethune laid down his precious life for the cause of the chinese people's liberation. his lofty spirit of internationalism has always been an example for the chinese people to emulate.

canada is a vast country on the american continent with abundant natural resources. the canadian people are an industrious and ingenious people. in recent years, the canadian government led by prime minister trudeau has made many achievements in safeguarding national sovereignty and pursuing an independent foreign policy; it has played a positive role in world affairs.

though china and canada have different social system, they have the common desire to develop their friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. the two countries established diplomatic relations in october, 1970. this is a big event in the annals of their relationship, which has opened a broad prospect for developing the friendship between the two peoples. there have been many exchanges of visits between government delegations of the two countries; economic and cultural interflow is developing; and contacts between the two peoples are daily increasing. all this helps to promote sino-canadian relations and deepen the friendly feeling between the two peoples.

the present international situation is excellent. the people of various countries are becoming increasingly awakened, and more and more small and medium-sized countries are joining forces in the struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty and oppose the hegemonism of the superpowers. the chinese government and people always hold that all countries in the world, big or small, are equal. china wishes to work with all other countries and peoples who love peace and uphold justice in a concerted effort against the hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers.

prime minister pierre elliott trudeau has long been active in promoting the relations between china and canada. he visited china in 1960. during the current

visit, he will exchange views with chinese leaders on sino-canadian relations and international questions of common interest. we are sure that the visit will further promote the mutual understanding and friendly relations between the two countries. we sincerely hope that prime minister trudeau's friendly visit to our country will be a complete success and that the friendship between the people of china and canada will be constantly developed.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Prime Minister Henri Lopes Congratulates Premier Chou En-lai on China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

henri lopes, prime minister of the people's republic of the congo, on october 2 sent a telegram to premier chou en-lai warmly congratulating him on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the telegram reads:

his excellency comrade chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, in the name of the congolese government and in my own name, i send to you my very profound and warm congratulations. i keenly desire that under your influence the ties of fruitful friendship and fraternal cooperation that exist so successfully between our two countries be further reinforced so that our common ideals will last forever. comrade premier, please accept my sincere wishes for your health and your personal well-being. very high fraternal consideration.

henri lopes, prime minister of the people's republic of the congo
brazzaville, october 2, 1973

Congolese President Ngouabi Congratulates Chairman Mao Tsetung on China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo, yesterday sent a telegram to chairman mao tsetung expressing his warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the telegram reads:

his excellency mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, in the name of the congolese government and people and in my own name, i have the honour to send to your excellency and to the great friendly chinese people my warmest congratulations.

it is with a complete and profound satisfaction that i ascertain the existence between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of the congo of the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields which are being increasingly reinforced every day.

i express the conviction that these relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be continually reinforced and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and international reaction in the interests of the great cause of the peoples.

i request you, comrade chairman, to accept my wishes for your longevity and personal well-being and for the prosperity of the chinese people. very high and fraternal consideration.

marien ngouabi, president of the
people's republic of the congo
brazzaville, october 9, 1973

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Egyptian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 8, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, met with mohammed el-zayyat, minister for foreign affairs of egypt, in new york this morning.

they had a warm and friendly conversation.

Egyptian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 8, 1973)

president anwar sadat of egypt received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min here today.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Measuring and Scientific Instruments Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

a french exhibition on measuring and scientific instruments opened here this morning.

the exhibition, sponsored by the c.e.f.a.r. of france, represents more than thirty firms. the more than 300 exhibits on display include nuclear instruments, radio-controlled measuring equipment, analytical instruments, laboratory equipment, medical apparatuses, cine-cameras and lenses.

present at the opening ceremony were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned including hsu wei-chin, sun so-chang, liu ching, chen ping, wei huan-tu, chiang ming, hsing jen-hsien and kao yi.

also present were jacques duhamel, member of the national assembly of france, and his wife, bernard de gaule, honorary president of the c.e.f.a.r., marcel niquil, deputy director of a department under the ministry of industrial and scientific development, jean royer, president of the c.e.f.a.r., and his wife, and daniel schaal, leader of the french exhibition group.

charles malo, charge d'affaires a.i. of the french embassy in peking, and his wife were also present.

speaking at the opening ceremony, jacques duhamel, bernard de gaule and hsiao fang-chou expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and france and their economic and trade relations would be constantly developed.

vice-minister li chiang cut the ribbon for the exhibition and viewed the exhibits along with others.

french friends of the exhibition group were honoured at a reception given yesterday evening by the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Continues Visit in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation led by liu hsi-wen continued its friendly visit in tokyo on october 8 and 9.

zentaro kosaka, state minister and director general of the economic planning agency of japan, gave a reception in honour of the delegation leader liu hsi-wen and deputy leaders tsui chun and wu shu-tung at the okura hotel here yesterday. the host and the guests held a friendly conversation.

on october 8, trade organizations and firms concerned with the japan-china memorandum trade office gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation at hotel new otani. over 80 people of the office and the firms concerned were present on the occasion.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, yeh ching-hao, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here, and others attended the luncheon.

on the same day, delegation leader liu hsi-wen, deputy leaders yang wei, wang wen-lin and wu shu-tung had a discussion with over 30 representatives of small and medium-sized japanese business firms which are friendly to china. in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on further strengthening the friendship between the people of the two countries and developing trade between the two sides.

on the evening of october 8, the delegation had a discussion with more than 100 representatives of the tokyo association of chinese residents and the business firms of chinese residents in japan and then attended a reception given by the association.

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

a chinese sports delegation left here by air today on a friendly visit to japan. leader of the delegation is li meng-hua and deputy leader chu tse.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan and chao cheng-hung.

Japanese Delegations Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by seimin miyazaki and the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association led by torao miyagawa wound up their friendly visits to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the delegations off at the airport were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship

association, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, pao kuang-tsung, hsu kuang, chang yu, chou yi-liang, ku yuan, tiao ke-yuan, tsao ching-hua, hsing jen-hsien and chou hai-ying.

while in peking, the japanese delegations took part in the celebrations of the first anniversary of the establishment of sino-japanese diplomatic relations and then the chinese national day celebrations. they also visited factories, people's communes, "may 7" cadre schools and schools. they toured northeast china's talien and northwest china's sian respectively.

Chinese Friendship Medical Study Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

an 11-member friendship medical study delegation of the chinese medical association led by associate professor sun chin-cheng left here for japan by air today.

Japanese Friends Yoshimi Furui, Seiichi Tagawa Give Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

yoshimi furui and his party and seiichi tagawa, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party (giminto), and his party gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending were liao cheng-chih, president, and chang hsiang-shan and wang yun-sheng, vice-presidents, of the china-japan friendship association, chao cheng-hung, vice-chairman of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other organizations, including sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, ching pu-chun, hsu kuang, chen mu-sen, chen kang, chin su-cheng and shan ta-chi.

kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, was present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa and liao cheng-chih made speeches and toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

the japanese friends will leave peking to tour other parts of china tomorrow before going home.

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Returns to Tokyo from China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1973)

the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association led by torao miyakawa returned here by plane today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by kenzo nakajima, hisao kuroda, hajime miyoshi, kyuhei muraoka, chojuro kawarazaki and others.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and leaders of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also at the airport.

Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Returns to Tokyo from China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1973)

the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with seimin miyazaki as leader and hosei yoshida as deputy leader returned here by plane today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, hajime miyoshi, ekizo akatsu, masao shimada, chojuro kawarazaki and others.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and leaders of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also at the airport.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Gives Reciprocal Party in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 9, 1973)

liu hsi-wen, leader of the visiting chinese economic and trade friendship delegation, and chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, gave a reciprocal cocktail party here this evening to thank the japanese friends for their warm welcome and kind hospitality accorded to the delegation.

invited to the party were more than 1,200 japanese friends of all circles from various places, as well as korean and chinese residents in japan.

among the guests at the party were leading members of the japanese committee to welcome the delegation including its chairman kaheita okazaki, representative members aiichiro fujiyama and yosomatsu matsubara, and advisers kogoro uemura, shigeo nagano, motoo tsuchikawa, isamu saeki and yoshishige ashihara.

japanese minister of finance kiichi aichi, minister of agriculture and forestry yoshio sakurauchi and other government officials were also present.

chong jae pil, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also among the guests.

speaking at the party, liu hsi-wen said: "during our stay in japan we have the honour to be received by prime minister tanaka, deputy prime minister miki, foreign minister ohira, international trade and industry minister nakasone and other cabinet ministers. we called on many old acquaintances and made new friends. mutual understanding and friendship between us have further deepened."

liu hsi-wen expressed the belief that economic and trade relations between china and japan will develop step by step in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual help to make up what the other lacks.

in his speech at the party, kaheita okazaki said: "i would like to say here something that all of us wish to say, that is: 'the foundation of friendship has been further consolidated' and 'we hope that you will visit japan again as early as possible'."

their speeches received warm applause from those present.

an atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed at the party.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation to japan led by liu hsi-wen left here by special plane for home today at the conclusion of its friendly visit to japan.

at the airport, members of the delegation waved back to their japanese friends and representatives of patriotic chinese residents in japan to thank them for their warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegation during its stay in japan.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were kaheita okazaki, aiichiro fujiyama and yosomatsu matsubara.

fumihiko togo, deputy vice-foreign minister of japan, was also present.

chinese ambassador chen chu and other officials of the chinese embassy, as well as hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also at the airport.

Chinese Broadcasting and Television Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

a ten-member chinese broadcasting and television delegation led by lu ke-chin, deputy head of the technical department of the central broadcasting administration, left here by air today on a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by tung lin, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration.

Japanese Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct, 10. 1973)

tai cheng-yuan and chin chao, deputy directors of the central broadcasting administration, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of yoshinori maeda and yoshisada ichinomiya, permanent honorary advisers to the japan broadcasting corporation. the japanese guests arrived in peking yesterday.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Back from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

the 33-member chinese economic and trade friendship delegation returned to peking by special plane this evening after a friendly visit to japan. leader of the delegation is liu hsi-wen and deputy leaders are tsui chun, yang wei, wang wen-lin, tsui ping and wu shu-tung.

they were greeted at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china; li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of departments concerned including lin li-yun, hsi yeh-sheng, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, ching pu-chun, pang chih-chiang, chao mao-chun, wang yi-ping, li hsin-nung and sung wei-pin.

present were visiting japanese friends yoshimi furui and seiichi tagawa, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party.

on hand were kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, and japanese friends in peking including ichihei sugiyama, toshiko fukutomi and kimiaki taira.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party and Film Show on Occasion of 28th Anniversary of Founding of Korean Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a cocktail party and film show at the embassy here today to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the founding of the korean workers' party.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including keng piao, li chiang, peng shao-hui, fu hao, han tsung-cheng, shen chien, lu wei-chao, chang shang-ming, mao pao-chung, shih lin-feng, kuo tung-chun, chiang jun-kuan and yin tso-chen; and a representative of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

the korean feature film, "glittering stars", was shown. it depicts how men of the korean people's army, under the leadership of the korean workers' party, valiantly and wisely attack the enemy.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Beirut, Oct. 8, 1973)

lebanese prime minister takieddine solh received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming here yesterday.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation, and his wife, and salvador alaniz, leader of the mexican football delegation.

present on the occasion were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano; and a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan, former chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui, and leading members of departments concerned wang to, wei ming, chen teh-ho, sung chung, kuo lei and chao hsi-wu. ~~end item~~

Mexican Ambassador Gives Cocktail Party for Mexican Guests' Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano gave a cocktail party at the embassy this afternoon for the visit to china by jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation, and his wife, and the mexican football delegation headed by salvador alaniz.

present on the occasion were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, hsiung hsiang-hui, former chinese ambassador to mexico, and his wife, leading members of departments concerned chang lien-hua, wei ming, kuo lei, wang wen-chung and chao hsi-wu, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the mexican and chinese peoples and sportsmen prevailed over the party.

Mexican Football Team Has Friendly Match with Peking Student Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

the amateur youth football team of mexico city played its third match in peking and won 3:2 from a combined team of peking students at the peking workers' stadium here this evening.

watching the match were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan, former chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and leading members of departments concerned wang to, wei ming, chen teh-ho, kuo lei and chao hsi-wu.

on hand were jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation, salvador alaniz, leader of the mexican football delegation, and eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china.

prior to the match, teng hsiao-ping, li ching-chuan, jose garcia cervantes, salvador alaniz and eugenio anguiano went infield to shake hands with the players of both teams.

after the kick-off, the visitors put up a tight defence. the combined team of peking students made several goal attempts, but to no avail. in the fourteenth minute, right half back yu ching-lien of the host team trapped a high lobbing pass in the goal area and headed home the ball. the first half score was 1:0 in favour of the host team.

the mexican team launched powerful attacks after the intermission. 15 minutes before the final whistle, left winger ruben mendoza, left inside forward rodolfo gabino and right half back ernesto de la rosa scored three goals within eight minutes of each other.

the more than fifty thousand spectators warmly applauded as players of both sides produced good football.

Mexican Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

the mexican football delegation led by salvador alaniz concluded its friendly visit to peking and left here for southern parts of china by train today.

it was accorded a warm send-off at the railway station by chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese football association, and chinese football coaches and players.

while in peking, the mexican guests took part in the chinese national day celebrations, visited a cotton mill, the peking physical culture institute, a sparetime sports school for juniors, the great wall and other historical sites. they were warmly welcomed by the people wherever they went.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Trade Mission Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

the new zealand trade mission led by j.a. walding, minister of overseas trade, and d.o. walker, left here to visit other parts of china by air today.

new zealand ambassador to china william bryce harland is accompanying the mission on the tour.

seeing them off at the airport were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng to-pin, wu fan-wu, chen ling-feng, li yung-ting and yang yang.

while in peking, the new zealand friends visited an art handicrafts exhibition, the capital indoor stadium, the workers' indoor stadium, the palace museum, the great wall and a ming tomb. they split into two groups to tour silinhot in inner mongolia and tientsin respectively.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Cultural Institute Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 8, 1973)

the peru-china cultural institute has just concluded a week's activities in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the programme which began on october 1 included an exposition of chinese folk arts and a photo exhibition on china. "china today", a chinese film, was shown and lectures on acupuncture were organized during the week. a clinic was also opened in the institute to provide acupunctural treatment.

on the evening of october 6, the institute held an anniversary reception. more than 300 guests including chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-ju were present. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Liu Hsiang-ping, Ting Hsueh-sung Meet Peruvian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with florida mercado and nelly mercado, mother and younger sister of the peruvian prime minister jarrin mercado, who are on a visit to china. later minister liu hsiang-ping gave a dinner for the peruvian guests.

present at the meeting was kung hsiao, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife were present at the meeting and the dinner.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Women's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

the romanian national women's volleyball team led by balita cornel wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the team off at the airport were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and leading members of departments concerned wang to, sung chung and wang wen-chung, as well as chinese volleyball coaches and players.

present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and embassy officials.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegal's First Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

aly dioum, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of senegal to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were counsellor diaite cheris younoiss and other diplomatic officials of the senegalese embassy here.

ho ying, vice-minister, chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, were also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Honor of Swedish Army Commander

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening in honour of general carl eric almgren, commander of the swedish army and his wife who are visiting china.

attending the banquet were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife chang nai-yi, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including ho chin-nien, liu hai-ching, li chung-chi, wang tung and chu kai-yin.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and swedish peoples and armies.

CHINA AND UN

UNESCO Executive Board Adopts Resolution Urging Expulsion of Representatives of Chiang Kai-shek Clique

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 9, 1973)

the 93rd session of the executive board of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization adopted a resolution yesterday urging the international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with unesco to expel representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. the resolution, submitted by china, was adopted by 17 to 1 with 10 abstentions.

it was learned that there are more than 300 international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations of "consultation and association", relations of "information and consultation" or relations of "mutual information" with unesco.

the resolution notes: "bodies or elements linked with chiang kai-shek and usurping the name of china continue to conduct illegal activities within certain international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with unesco". so, it "urges international non-governmental

organizations which maintain relations with unesco and in which bodies or elements linked with chiang kai-shek participate, having illegally usurped the name of china, to take measures to exclude them immediately and to break off all relations with them".

the resolution also requests the director-general of the unesco: "(1) to communicate this resolution to all international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with unesco; (2) to request the international non-governmental organizations concerned to inform him of the action they have taken to comply with the resolution; and (3) to submit a report on this subject to the executive board at its spring session in 1974."

speaking before the resolution was adopted, chinese representative hu sha pointed out: "after the chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the chiang kai-shek clique and founded the people's republic of china in 1949, the representative of the people's republic of china is the sole legal representative of china and any organizations and individuals under the jurisdiction of the chiang kai-shek clique are absolutely unqualified to take part in any international organizations in the name of china. on october 25, 1971, the u.n. general assembly adopted a resolution on the restoration of the legitimate rights to the people's republic of china and the expulsion of the so-called representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the u.n. and all its organizations. on october 29 of the same year, the executive board of this organization adopted a resolution which regards the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal representative of china. since then, nearly two years have elapsed. during this period great changes have taken place. at present, most of the countries and justice-upholding public opinion in the world have recognized that there is only one china, namely, the people's republic of china, and that taiwan is an inalienable part of china's sacred territory and a province of china. this has already become a historical trend. the socalled 'two chinas', 'one china, one taiwan' and so on have all gone bankrupt. however, as against this irresistible historical trend, bodies or elements under the jurisdiction of the chiang kai-shek clique usurping the name of 'china' or adopting the name of 'taiwan' are still carrying on unlawful activities in some international non-governmental organizations connected with this organization." hu sha demanded that the executive board adopt a resolution urging these organizations to expel the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique as early as possible and break off all ties with the clique.

referring to the participation as individuals by elements of the chiang kai-shek clique in international non-governmental organizations, hu sha pointed out that "the chiang kai-shek clique, which has long been spurned by the

chinese people, often sent its men, under the signboard of 'science having nothing to do with politics' and 'academic freedom', into some international organizations usurping the seats of china. it was precisely under the cloak of 'scientists' and 'scholars' and in the name of individuals that some elements of the chiang kai-shek clique sneaked into some of these international non-governmental organizations. these people are included in what we referred to as elements who have relations with chiang kai-shek."

when the resolution was put to vote at the executive board meeting, the only vote against it was cast by the united states.

China Supports Arab People's Resistance to Israeli Aggression at UN Security Council Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 8, 1973)

the chinese government and people firmly support the armymen and peoples of egypt, syria and palestine in their heroic resistance to israeli aggression, declared chinese representative huang hua at a u.n. security council meeting here this evening.

in his speech at the meeting discussing the middle east situation, he strongly condemned the israeli zionists for their fresh military aggression.

the security council meeting was convened at the request of the united states.

the first speaker at the meeting was u.s. representative john scali. in his speech, he tried to argue away the israeli zionists' act of aggression and asked the security council to find "appropriate means" to "bring the hostilities to an end" and to "have the parties concerned return to the positions before hostilities broke out."

british representative donald maitland in his speech asked the council "to issue an urgent call for a cessation of the fighting."

egyptian foreign minister mohamed h. el-zayyat was invited to speak at the meeting. he said that israel was continuing its policies of violence, aggression and occupation. on 6 october, israel had attacked egyptian

forces stationed in the areas of zaafarana and sukhna on the gulf of suez. the time and place had been carefully chosen.

zayyat declared that the egyptian forces while resisting the israeli attack had crossed the suez canal and hoisted the egyptian flag on their own territory. the fighting was going on. "the occupied territory is our homeland. our brothers are fighting to defend the integrity of our territory," he added.

in his speech, chinese representative huang hua said: "with the connivance and support of the superpowers, the israeli zionists have been frantically pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion over a long period. they have not only maintained the occupation of large tracts of arab territories they illegally seized during the 1967 war of aggression, but flagrantly launched on october 6 fresh military attacks on a large scale in expanded aggression against egypt, syria and the palestinian guerrillas. this is a serious provocation not only to the entire arab people but to those countries and peoples in asia, africa and latin america and the rest of the world who uphold justice. the chinese government and people express great indignation at and most strongly condemn these new acts of aggression committed by the israeli zionists."

he continued: "with the support of other arab countries, the armymen and civilians of egypt, syria and palestine are heroically resisting israeli aggression and have dealt blows at its aggressive arrogance. it is perfectly just for them to rise in resistance to the invading enemies on their own sacred territories. the chinese government and people admire them for their bold and just action and express firm support to them."

huang hua noted: "since 1967, the united nations has adopted a series of resolutions, calling for or demanding israeli withdrawal from the large tracts of arab territories it illegally occupied during its war of aggression in 1967. to date, who has ever seen israel withdrawing even an inch from the illegally occupied arab territories? in paragraph 1 of article 1, the u.n. charter expressly provides for 'the suppression of acts of aggression'. one may ask: what has the united nations done for the 'suppression' of israeli acts of aggression? today when the egyptian, syrian and palestinian armymen and people are courageously resisting the israeli aggressors in face of the fresh aggression by the israeli zionists, some people, under the pretence of fairness, are pointing their fingers at this or that, instead of supporting and praising their resistance. some people even made the preposterous proposal that egypt and syria withdraw to their positions prior to their counter-attack against the aggressors. is this not an open encouragement to acts of aggression and permission for the israeli aggressors to perpetuate their occupation of arab territories?"

he went on: "overtly and covertly conniving at and supporting the israeli policies of expansion and aggression, the two superpowers have directly inflated the aggressive arrogance of the israeli zionists. in energetically advertising the fallacious argument about the so-called 'detente', their purpose is none other than to lull the will of the arab and palestinian people to fight against aggression. driven beyond the limit of their forbearance by the fresh military aggression launched by the israeli zionists, the armymen and civilians of egypt, syria and palestine this time have broken through the situation of 'no war, no peace' deliberately maintained by the superpowers in the middle east, and have taken courageous and bold actions for resistance to and expulsion of the aggressors. this reflects a new awakening of the arab countries and the palestinian people. even though they might yet encounter some temporary difficulties and setbacks in the struggle against aggression, we are convinced that so long as they persevere in struggle and strengthen their unity, they will certainly recover their lost territories and enable the palestinian people finally to attain their national rights."

huang hua said: "if the security council is to adopt any resolution at all, it must condemn all the acts of aggression by the israeli zionists in the strongest terms, give the firmest support to the egyptian, syrian and palestinian peoples in the just action they are taking to resist the aggressors, demand the immediate withdrawal of the israeli zionists from all the arab territories they have occupied and explicitly provide for the restoration of the national rights of the palestinian people."

the security council was adjourned after hearing the speeches by representatives of some countries.

UN Secretary-General, Philippine Foreign Minister Fete Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 8, 1973)

kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations, gave a luncheon today in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs.

present on the occasion were huang hua, vice-chairman, and all the representatives and alternate representatives, of the chinese delegation.

also present were tang ming-chao, bradford morse and roberto e. guyer, under-secretaries-general of the united nations.

this evening, carlos p.romulo, secretary of foreign affairs of the philippines, gave a banquet in honour of chiao kuan-hua.

huang hua, vice-chairman, and chang han-chih, alternate representative, of the chinese delegation, attended the banquet.

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Asian and Oceanian Representatives to UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 9, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of representatives from some asian and oceanian countries to the current u.n. general assembly.

the guests present at the banquet were aziz ahmed, pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs; iqbal ahmad akhund, permanent representative of pakistan to the u.n.; carlos p. romulo, secretary of foreign affairs of the philippines; narcisco g. reyes, permanent representative of the philippines to the u.n.; hamilton shirley amerasinghe, chairman of the sri lanka delegation; shizuo saito, chairman of the japanese delegation; m.j.c. templeton, chairman of the new zealand delegation; semesa k. sikivou, chairman of the fiji delegation; shailendra kumar upadhyay, vice-chairman of the nepalese delegation; m.a. zakaria, chairman of the malaysian delegation; osman olcay, vice-chairman of the turkish delegation; zenon rossides, vice-chairman of the cyprus delegation; laurence mcintyre, permanent representative of australia to the u.n.; samar sen, permanent representative of india to the u.n.; chaidir anwar sani, permanent representative of indonesia to the u.n,; and anand panyarachun, permanent representative of thailand to the u.n.

huang hua, vice-chairman, and wang jun-sheng and ling ching, representatives, and wang ming-hsiu, chi tsung-hua and chang han-chih, alternate representatives, of the chinese delegation, attended the banquet.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

New Yugoslav Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1973)

milojko drulovic, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were minister-counsellor milorad bozinovic and other diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy here.

ho ying, vice-minister, hsiang chung-pu, deputy director of the department of soviet union and eastern european affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, were also present.

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"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

In Resolute Implementation of Chairman Mao's Important Instruction, "Send the Broad Masses of Cadres To the Lower Levels To Do Manual Labor," Liuho "May 7" Cadre School Continues To Develop in the Two-Line Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1973)

(NCNA Harbin, October 4, 1973) In the course of publishing on October 5, 1968 a report on the new experiences provided by the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School in Heilungkiang concerning the revolutionization of organizations, the Jen-min Jih-pao added an editor's note which transmitted an important instruction of our great leader Chairman Mao, "Going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again. This should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labor." Guided by this teaching of Chairman Mao over the past five years, the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School has constantly developed in the struggle between the two lines and become a base for promoting contingents of cadres in Heilungkiang.

At present, the students of the cadre schools are seriously studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress and reviewing Chairman Mao's important instructions. They are greatly inspired by the call in the documents of the 10th Party Congress for "running well 'May 7' cadre schools well and supporting all the newly emerging things of socialism." They regard this to be the Party's warm solicitude for the broad masses of cadres, and they are resolved to take the Party's basic line as the key link and the principle of "three do's and three don'ts" as weapon to seriously sum up their experience in running schools and operate the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School even better.

The Liuho "May 7" Cadre School was founded on the basis of criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education of cadres. At the initial stage, the broad masses of cadres studied Chairman

Mao's writings in the cadre school, participated in productive labor, criticized revisionism and did mass work. Through receiving education in revolutionary tradition and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they managed to enhance their consciousness in class struggle and the two-line struggle and undergo profound transformation in their world outlook. Following the development of the revolutionary situation, this cadre school started to take up the rotational training of cadres at work in the second half of 1969. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, this cadre school took the Party's basic line as the key link and gave top priority to seriously reading and studying and to the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work. They further strengthened the rotational training of cadres at work and successively held four short-term courses and two long-term courses for giving the cadres at work respectively three months and a year of training by rotation. The students seriously studied here writings by Marx and Lenin and the relevant works of Chairman Mao such as the "Communist Manifesto," "Civil War in France," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program," and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism." In their studies, they developed the revolutionary practice of learning by linking theory with reality and integrating the study of works by Marx and Lenin with the study of writings by Chairman Mao. They read and studied in conjunction with the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, linked up their own experience in the two-line struggle with the transformation of world outlook, and raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

In the five years since the establishment of the cadre school, over 5,600 cadres have been rotationally trained in succession. Among them over 2,500 people are leading cadres above the hsien level. After returning to their work posts, the majority of these cadres are able to persevere in reading and studying, preserve the natural colors of the common laborer, develop the Party's excellent tradition and play their role as the backbone in revolutionizing the organs and fulfilling various fighting tasks of the Party. The broad masses praise them, saying, "After attending the cadre school, the cadres know more about Marxism. Their feelings for the laboring people are strengthened and their awareness of line is raised. They have aroused the revolutionary spirit and can accept a higher or lower post. It makes a great difference in attending or not attending cadre schools."

After studying at the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School, many cadres not only insist on reading and studying themselves, but also bring to their work posts the revolutionary practice of study by integrating theory with reality and constitute a backbone force in mobilizing the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in organs.

Ho Feng, secretary of the Paichuan hsien committee, worked all along in the rural areas since the land reform. In the past, he prided himself on being "well versed in agriculture" and paid no attention to learning from the masses. Consequently, he ran into snags many times in the course of leading agricultural production. After attending the cadre school and through contact with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he deeply felt that the poor and lower-middle peasants had a high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and rich experience in the struggle for production, while he himself was childish and ignorant in many respects. In this way, the "theory of the leaders are

wise" which had been rooted in his brain for a long time showed signs of wavering. He started to learn afresh the basic viewpoint of historical materialism, "The people and the people alone are the motive force in the making of world history." He made revolutionary mass criticism together with the others and experienced tremendous transformation in his thought and common practice.

On return to his work post, he led the "squad members" of the hsien committee to seriously read and study, to adhere firmly to the materialist theory of reflection and the materialist conception of history, and to stand firm on taking the mass line. To solve the problem of soil erosion, he and other leading members of the hsien committee paid visits to 22 communes in the whole hsien humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, summed up and popularized the experience of the masses and gave impetus to farmland capital construction in the whole hsien. After the wheat harvest this year, over 50,000 people in the whole hsien were mobilized and they built more than 20,000 mow of level terraced fields on the hill slopes in only 12 days.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs." On their return to their work posts after studying in the cadre schools, many leading cadres continue to assume the attitude of the common laborer and insist on participating in collective productive labor and developing the practice of braving hard and bitter struggle without seeking special treatment. They listen to the voice of the masses, show concern for the livelihood of the masses and strengthen their link with the masses.

An old cadre who joined the revolution in the period of the War of Resistance against Japan studied in the cadre school and strengthened her thoughts and feelings for the working people. After she took over an important leading position in the provincial bureau of civil affairs, she imposed strict demands on herself in every aspect of her work and life, and upheld and developed the fine practice of the Party. In December last year, she led an investigation team and braving the wind, snow and severe cold, went deep into the afflicted areas to visit and console the poor and suffering people from household to household. They shared with the poor and lower-middle peasants their food, lodging and labor and brought the Party's warmth to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Through calling on one household after the other, they acquired a clear understanding of the situation and gained first-hand information for mobilizing the masses in the afflicted areas to save themselves through production and for making rational distribution of relief funds. Under her influence, the cadres in this bureau actively conducted investigations at the basic levels and gave impetus to the revolutionization of the organization.

In the provincial bureau for electronic industry there is a new cadre who was formerly a poor peasant. He was influenced by the old educational system in the past and regarded learning as the means to "desert the hoes and harrows." After studying in the cadre school and steeling himself in a rural production brigade, he criticized the exploiting class ideology of "achieving good results in studies so as to become an official" and handled labor and the working people with the correct attitude. He underwent transformation in his thoughts and feelings and in the cadre school he gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

After leaving the cadre school, he was responsible for the work of examining the expenses for trial production of new products in the provincial bureau of electronic industry. He constantly urged himself to comply with the spirit of hard struggles, diligence and thrift that marked the poor and lower-middle peasants, and devised all ways and means to make economic use of state funds. Sometimes he went to the factories to investigate and study things in person, and assisted in the cutting down of expenditure. To trial produce a new product, a factory at first applied for 290,000 yuan as expenses for trial production. After he studied the situation with the workers and technicians, they spent only 20,000 yuan and achieved success in the trial production. With deep appreciation he said, "The 'May 7' road has made me understand how to be a serviceman of the working people."

During the period of study in the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School, the broad masses of cadres also deeply criticized the fallacy of "eruption of revolution deep in the soul" advocated by Lin Piao and insisted on braving wind and rain on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements, facing the world and transforming the subjective world while transforming the objective world. Among the fifteen standing committee members of the CCP Keshan Hsien Committee, seven had been tempered in the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School.

Ch'en Shao-fang, secretary of the hsien committee, was the deputy secretary-general of the propaganda department of the hsien committee before the great cultural revolution. After studying in the cadre school, he realized that only by braving wind and rain in the three great revolutionary movements could he transform the world outlook in a better way. He himself paid attention to humbly accepting criticism and supervision by the masses. He also took the lead in sending his four children one after the other to the rural areas.

Other leading members of the hsien committee also sent their children who were graduates from junior and senior middle high schools of the countryside to do farm work. Under the influence of their model behavior, the broad masses of cadres, workers and town-dwellers in the whole hsien also sent their children to the countryside to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

At present, the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School is holding the third long-term class for the rotational training to study for the second time. They have received great enlightenment from a statement in the documents of the 10th Party Congress, "A genuine Communist must be ready to accept a higher or lower post and be able to stand the test of going up or stepping down many times." They declare: It is imperative to go to the "May 7" cadre schools to undergo a course of study and tempering after several years of work in order to oppose and guard against revisionism and make the cadres upkeep the spirit of the revolutionary fighter for the proletariat. They are resolved to advance forever along the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao.

* * *

Further Run Well the "May 7" Cadres School in Struggle

by

the Party Committee of the Anhwei Provincial "May 7" Cadres School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 6, 1973)

Five years ago, after Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again. This should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labor." "May 7" cadres schools sprang up all over the country one after another. In the past five years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and braving the stormy struggle between the two classes and the two lines "May 7" cadres schools have grown up sturdily to play an ever greater role in socialist revolution and construction.

Recently, the Party's 10th National Congress has issued to the whole Party and the whole people of the country the battle call, "Run 'May 7' cadres schools well." This battle call, which gives tit for tat in criticizing the fallacy used by Lin Piao to attack the "May 7" cadres school, is of great realistic and far-reaching historic significance in training and bringing up contingents of proletarian cadres. It provides us a great inspiration and an effective prod.

Reviewing the past few years' school-operation practice, we deeply feel that the "May 7" cadres school has not been born by accident. It has been created in the process of the implementation of the Party's basic line in keeping with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his directive, "The broad masses of cadres go down to do manual labor."

The Party's basic line tells us that in the whole historical period of socialist revolution and construction carried out by the proletariat, the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of world outlook in various spheres and especially in the superstructure will be carried out again and again on a long-term basis. Chairman Mao said, "Whether or not the line is correct ideologically and politically decides everything." He also said, "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." Only by making a good job of cadre education work can we insure the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Practice in the past few years shows that the "May 7" cadres school has been a relatively satisfactory embodiment of Chairman Mao's proletarian cadre education line. This determines the historic place occupied by the "May 7" cadres school in the whole historic period of socialism. We must run it well and on a long-term basis.

At present, guided by the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, the whole Party pays great attention to the "May 7" cadres school. Support for the "May 7" cadres school comes from all sides. The broad masses of cadres

demand admission to the cadres school, and the situation is excellent. But things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow. On our road of progress, we will inevitably run into various kinds of obstacles. The greater the role played by the "May 7" cadres school in the proletarian revolutionary cause, the deeper the hatred against it on the part of the class enemies at home and abroad. The bourgeoisie will not willingly reconcile itself to the abandonment of this battlefront of cadre education that is of major significance. Its very class nature always ceaselessly dictates its resorting to every means an end to the two-line struggle within the Party. Besides, such sinister stuff as the ways of Confucius and Mencius, "To excel scholastically in order to be an official," "officials are superior and civilians inferior," "self-cultivation behind closed doors," "unemployment in disguise," etc., peddled by them still stink. Marx once said, "Old things always strive to restore and consolidate themselves in new forms." We must be soberly aware that there will be a long-term struggle between the two diametrically opposed cadre education lines centering around the question of how to further run well the "May 7" cadres school. But so long as we are fully prepared mentally, the longer the struggle the more consolidated the "May 7" cadres school will become; the longer the struggle the greater will be its progress.

From its founding in early 1969, under the direct leadership of the provincial Party committee, our school has successively trained over 3,000 cadres by turns and given an effective boost to the ideological revolutionization of cadres and the revolutionization of organs. But an extremely small minority still follow the beaten path and always like to judge the new things of today by the old yardstick. They have not arrived at a right perception of why it is necessary to operate the "May 7" cadres school in the countryside and to do manual labor in the production team. Nor have they understood the great significance of the need for the broad masses of cadres, especially the leading cadres, to attend the "May 7" cadres school. To overcome these old ideas, it is necessary to do a large amount of ideological and political work as well as propaganda and education work. We must ride the strong east wind of the Party's 10th National Congress, take the Party's basic line as the key link, go on to do a good job in the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work, energetically and correctly carry out the two-line struggle, and starting from the criticism of revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, further implement Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and the directive, "The broad masses go down to do manual labor." We must enthusiastically publicize the newborn things and unswervingly move ahead.

From practice, we have come to understand that the high or low line consciousness of the members of the school Party committee has a great bearing on the proper operation of the cadres school. In the past, due to a low line consciousness on our part plus a lack of skill in summing up experiences and scanty attention paid to investigation and study, our work was marked by a high degree of thoughtlessness. For instance, at a previous stage, we paid attention to strengthening leadership over theoretical studies but with a relaxation of the grip of labor lessons. For a time, there appeared to be signs of "sole preoccupation with teaching to the neglect of world outlook transformation." Chairman Mao said, "Due not to wilful suppression but only to the failure to

have a clear understanding. The growth of newborn things could likewise be impeded." In the course of making a penetrating study of the documents and implementing the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, we are resolved to further tighten our grip on the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee itself, continuously raise our awareness of the two-line struggle, strengthen the sense of responsibility in school operation, seriously sum up experiences, and run well the "May 7" cadres school in a practical way in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian cadre education line.

* * *

FACTORY-RUN COLLEGES

Twenty-Four Factory-Run Workers Colleges in Shenyang Municipality Are Run Better and Better

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 6, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, October 5, 1973) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian education line, the 24 factory-run workers colleges in Shenyang municipality have been run better and better. A red-and-expert workers' technical force is rapidly growing up.

Chairman Mao's directive, "Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers," has guided the Party organizations at various levels of Shenyang municipality in actively creating conditions for the operation of workers colleges. For three years, the Shenyang Liming Machinery Works, Chinese-Czechoslovak Friendship Factory, Heavy Machinery Plant, Air-Blowers Factory, Electrical Appliances Industrial Company and other major factories and enterprises have successively set up workers colleges. At present, of the 24 factory-run workers colleges, 20 follow the full-day system allowing students two years' study away from production, and four are run on a spare-time basis with a three-year period of study involved. Some factory-run workers colleges combine away-from-production classes with spare-time classes. These workers colleges have respectively set up 32 specialities involving machine tool designing and manufacture, forging equipment and technology, ventilator designing and manufacture, ore dressing equipment designing, etc., with a total of over 1,200 students enrolled in succession, 480 of them already graduated.

The students selected from among workers with practical experience by the factory-run workers colleges of Shenyang municipality are mostly members of factory backbone forces in the three major revolutionary movements of old workers with many years of practical experience, with an average of over ten working years to their credit. Most of them have a junior middle school cultural standard. Their teachers are mainly drawn from among the old workers and technical and engineering personnel of the relevant factories. Meanwhile, along the lines of a hook-up between factory and school, some teachers of colleges unrelated to factories are invited to teach concurrently in the workers colleges. Various workers colleges have compiled themselves over 180 kinds of teaching materials to meet their own needs. In the past few years, various workers colleges have, in conjunction with teaching, completed the designing and technical improvement of over 60 kinds of relevant products, thus giving impetus to the development of scientific research and production. In addition, these factory-run workers colleges, through conducting various single-course short-term training classes, have trained over 2,300 technical workers, thus further strengthening and expanding the technical forces of various factories.

The factory-run workers colleges of Shenyang municipality persist in putting proletarian politics in command and giving first place to raising the consciousness of worker-students in ideology and political line. The students are organized to conscientiously read works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and to take an active part in the criticize-revisionism struggle, so as to continuously strengthen the working class' great ambition to be the master of science and technology.

Among the first group of 28 graduates of the workers college of the Shenyang Liming Machinery Plant, six have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party in the course of study, and have been appraised as advanced producers of the factory or Shenyang municipality.

All factory-run workers colleges let the production, scientific research and technical innovation needs of their own factories dictate the installation of specialities, the arrangement of courses and the organization of teaching. On the basis of practical needs, the students are guided to lay emphasis on improvement in the theoretical field and the training of ability to analyze and solve problems.

In its two years and ten months of teaching, having regard to the factory's needs in the development of techniques for the manufacture of drilling and boring machines, the class specialized in the designing and manufacturing of drilling and boring machines of the workers college of the Shenyang Chinese-Czechoslovak Friendship Factory allowed a systematic study of the seven subjects of mathematics, mechanical drawing mechanics, machine tool electrical systems, liquid pressure, technology and designing. It organized teaching in association with its typical products, and successively completed the designing and manufacture of the slotting machine and the designing of the multiple-blade fluid-pressure semi-automatic lathe (多刀液压半自动車床) and a new type of boring machine. The worker students said, "The teaching of theory in association with typical products allows a quick understanding, a deep impression and ready application. It gives impetus to technical innovation and serves socialist construction directly.

The class specialized in the designing and manufacturing of water pumps of the Shenyang Water Pump Factory's Workers College taught theory in association with typical products and successfully designed and manufactured a kind of internal combustion deep-well pump with a small runoff and a high lift applicable to plateaus. A test showed that both its quality and performance are excellent. It has now been adopted for mass production.

Judging by the role played by the graduates returned to the forefront of production, the great vitality and broad prospects of such a newborn thing as the factory-run workers college are also fully demonstrated.

Among the first group of graduates from the speciality in steel rolling of the workers college of the Shenyang Heavy Machine Works, seven have been assigned to the designing section of the factory. In the past six months, together with other technical personnel, they have completed the designing of a large hot shearing machine, a steel-drawing machine, a plate setting machine (闸定档板机), a three-roller plate-bending machine, planetary gears, reduction gears and distribution boxes, a 15-ton forging operation machine and other important products.

Kao Yün-chin, a scientific instrument worker of 21 years, originally knew nothing about drafting and accounting, much less designing. After his graduation from the workers college, he accepted an assignment calling for fixing and designing a type of large hot shearing machine. The hot shearing machine is

an important piece of auxiliary equipment for the giant steel-rolling workshop. To counter such defects in the old product as a slow cutting speed and a low efficiency, Kao Yün-chin made comprehensive use of his acquired theoretical knowledge and brought into full play the special skills born of practice. In cooperation with another technical worker, he fought bravely for five months to work out a successful design. The number of cutting motions of the hot shearing machine was raised from 9 to 15 per minute, and work efficiency was enhanced by 60 percent.

Before joining the worker college, Communist Party member Sun Hsiu-ch'en, an old forging worker of this forging workshop, found it rather difficult to read even the drawings for simple parts. Back in the workshop after graduation, he shared with other comrades the task of designing a 15-ton total liquid-pressure automatic forging operation machine. By making use of his theoretical knowledge of mechanics, machine parts, liquid pressure, etc., acquired in the workers college, he completed independently the designing of the lifting, balancing and buffer parts. This meant the fulfillment of his desire of many years to raise the efficiency of the forging equipment.

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JUVENILE READING MATTER

Educate the Younger Generation with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

-- Peking and Shanghai Actively Create and Publish Works of Literature and Art and Reading Materials on Science and Technology with Healthy Content and Great Variety of Form for Youngsters and Children. These are Warmly Welcomed by the Youngsters and children, Educated Workers and Parents.

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Oct. 5, 1973)
(NCNA Peking October 4, 1973)

With enthusiastic concern for the growth of the younger generation, the amateur and professional literary and art workers for children and publishing departments in Peking have actively created and published a number of juvenile literary and art works with healthy content and great variety of form.

In the past two years, the People's Publishing House and the People's Fine Art Publishing House of Peking have published and reprinted scores of pictorial stories in series, a number of short stories and selections of children's poems and songs created by the Peking amateur or professional workers of literary and art works for children. Among them, the collection of short stories newly published this year such as "The Tender Seedling" and "Two Youngsters Beside the Structure for Beacon Fire", the series of pictorial stories: "Little Red Army", "The Great Fighter Ch'iu Shao-yün", "The Great Road of Golden Light", "The Sunny Sky", "Lei Feng", and "The Story of a Grain of Rice", the cartoons in series: "The Story of the Little Red Soldier" and the children's illustrated song book: "The Party Is the Sunlight and I Am the Flower" are warmly welcomed by the young readers. Peking has also edited and published a special monthly publication entitled: "Youths of Peking for youngsters and children. Since its publication last June, this periodical has published many stories on the current events that reflect the excellent situation at home and abroad, articles on the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, and introductions to knowledge on science and technology. There are also short stories, poetry for children, songs, games, riddles and series of short pictorial stories. The contents are rich and the form is lively, and this publication has become a good guiding reading-material for study for the youths and children.

Following the creation of a large quantity of literary and art programs for children on Children's Day on "June 1", the creation of literary and art programs for children in Peking has registered a new development. In the recent amateur literary and art festival at Ch'ungwen ch'ü, the primary and middle schools performed more than a hundred children's literary and art programs, the majority of which have been newly created or revised since June. The majority of the over 130 juvenile literary and art programs performed by the kindergartens, primary and middle schools at Hsich'eng ch'ü are also recent creations or newly revised. Among the mass literary and art programs performed recently in the city, the quality of the newly-created juvenile literary and art programs have improved compared with the first half

of the year. Professional literary and art workers are also making strenuous efforts to create literary and art programs for the children. The light opera "The Red Flower of the Grassland" and other puppet programs created and rehearsed by the Peking Puppet Theatrical Group are loved by the young audience.

The team for literary and art creations for children in Peking is expanding. The majority in the team are amateur writers from among workers, peasants and soldiers and on the educational front. These amateur writers possess a strong sense of revolutionary responsibility. Their goal for creating literary and art works for children is to let hundreds of millions of youths and children mature healthily under the nursing of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

An amateur writer in the Hsich'eng ch'ü is the master of a class and is normally very busy in his work. However, he still actively creates literary and art works for the children. He said that as a revolutionary teacher, it is not sufficient just to run a class well. He has also to contribute his efforts toward training millions upon millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution.

These amateur writers on the whole possess comparatively rich practical experience and their attitude toward creation is also more solemn and serious. Many of their works are first read to the children before they are published for the purpose of seeking opinions on the widest scale and repeatedly make revisions. Some professional literary and art workers such as Hao Jan, Kuan Hua and Li Hsüeh-ao have recently written and published a considerable number of works for youths and children.

Party organizations of the departments concerned in Peking attach great importance to the creation of literary and art works for children. Recently, under the leadership of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee, the Peking People's Publishing House has specially convened a forum on creation of literary and art works for children to study the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao and exchange experience in creation of literary works for children and has drawn up plans for creation.

In order to make juvenile literature prosper, the district committees of Hsich'eng, Ch'ungwen and other ch'ü have also set up groups for creation of juvenile literature. Regular meetings are held to discuss works and exchange experiences. Since last year, Ch'ungwen ch'ü committee has successively held three meetings on creation participated by amateur writers of juvenile literature. Leading members of the district committee sometimes studied works together with their authors. According to incomplete statistics, since its establishment in 1971, the amateur group for creation of juvenile literature in Hsich'eng ch'ü has published more than ten children's short stories. There are also poems and songs and programs for ballad singing. Some professional writers, cadres specialized in literature and art and professional literary and art organizations have also actively studied works together with the amateur writers and have given the latter great assistance. Some works are jointly produced by professional and amateur writers.

At present, the workers engaged in the creation of literatary and art works for children and the publishing departments are continuing to concentrate their efforts on actively creating and publishing books for children. They are resolved to provide the broad masses of youths and children with more spiritual food which is healthy in content and rich in variety.

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(NCNA Shanghai, October 4, 1973)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Shanghai has created and published plenty of reading matter for youths and children to educate the younger generation with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This is warmly welcomed by the broad masses of youths, children, educational workers and peasants.

Such juvenile reading matter includes stories on revolution, short stories, poems, essays, juvenile stories, fables, children's plays and scientific and technological knowledge. Some literary and art reading matter uses the favorite form the youths and children delight in to more successfully create a number of heroic images of workers and peasants. Some literary and art reading matter reflects the outstanding spiritual outlook of youths and children to enable the children to receive profound education from such reading matter.

In Shanghai, people creating literary and art works for youths and children are mostly amateur writers from among workers, peasants and soldiers. They are filled with a sense of responsibility for training successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and enthusiastically throw themselves into creating juvenile literary and art works.

In the past two years, worker-writers of the Shanghai Harbour Bureau have successively written three short stories: "Red Flags on the Docks", "Spread the Wings to Welcome Spring", "The Story of the Carrying Pole" and a collection of stories on revolution, and used the different experiences of dock workers before the liberation and the glorious history of their struggle to educate children on class struggle and the two-line struggle in a lively way. In association with the actual struggle of the present, they have also compiled two titles of reading matter, "Two Small Travellers" and "Master Sung Learns a Foreign Language," which are rich in text and illustrations for children in the lower grades and pre-school children.

Collections of short stories, "Heavy Breakers at Hangmen", "Dauntless Road-Workers" created by amateur writers among workers of the urban construction, shipping, railroad, postal and tele-communication systems of Shanghai, and "The Small Iron Anchor" and "The Story of a Grain of Sesame" published in the first volume of the literary and art publication "The Shanghai Youths," reflect the life of struggle of advanced workers.

Story-tellers active in the suburban areas and rural communities also attach great significance to the creation of stories for youths and children. The cultural center in the hsien of Chinshan, Nanhui and Ch'ingp'u have also run special study classes on creation of juvenile stories, and organized

story-tellers to discuss the insights acquired through creation. Through assembling many advanced deeds of the struggle of youths and children on the production front in rural villages, they have created the juvenile stories, "Young Planters", "An Egg", "Brother and Sister Compete in Saving Grain," etc., which are warmly received by youths and children.

Professional literary and art workers and amateur writers have jointly created the literary scripts for children's movies, "Young Heroic Sisters on the Grassland", "The Red Young Bugler", "The Young Sentinel at Tunghai", "After School", "The Crow of the Cock at Midnight", "The Sparkling Red Spears" and "The Secret of the Egg-Laying Pumpkin". Some of these have been shot or are being shot as cartoons, puppet-shows, scissor-cuts, and other kinds of artistic films.

Through reading these juvenile literary and art works which are healthy in contents and lively in form, the youths and children enrich their cultural life after school and receive education. After reading stories on revolution, several Red Little Soldiers in P'ut'o ch'ü resolved to contribute their strength to the socialist cause. They organized a propaganda team for saving grain and made propaganda in their neighborhood. They also drew and pasted a set of serial pictures on saving grain on the doors of the grain stores. Their activities were praised by the people.

The broad masses of youths and children like to read the reading matter for the popularization of scientific and technical knowledge entitled "A Hundred Thousand Whys". Twelve issues of it have already been published. Under the leadership of the Party organizations, the various scientific research institutes, institutions of higher learning, factories and other units responsible for compiling this set of scientific and technical reading matter are at present summing up their experiences so as to compile "A Hundred Thousand Whys" in a better way.

The Party organizations at various levels in Shanghai attach great importance to the creation of juvenile reading matter. The Party organizations of many administrative districts, hsien, industrial bureaus, factories and schools lead the writers to seriously study writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, study the experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays and criticize the revisionist line on literature and art. Meanwhile, suitable time is arranged for the writers to carry out social investigations, understand and get acquainted with the life and demands of youths and children. This is done to warmly encourage and assist the writers in doing a good job in the creation of juvenile reading matter.

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

Traditional Chinese Medicine Cures Gangrene

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

the hospital of traditional chinese medicine of hsuanwu district in peking reports good results in the treatment of thromboangitis obliterans, also called presenile spontaneous gangrene.

this is an inflammatory disease of the arteries of the limbs, more frequently the legs, which leads to a shortage of blood to the tissues, resulting in gangrene. it has a high incidence rate among workers, peasants, soldiers and geological workers between 20 and 40 years old, whose limbs have been numb with cold or humidity as remaining in water for a long time. patients have come from plateaus, mine pits and tunnels. many are from heilungkiang province in northeast china, sinkiang in the northwest, and tibet in the southwest.

methods of the traditional chinese school and inexpensive medicinal herbs have mainly been used to treat this disease. of the 1,500 cases in the past seven years, four hundred were cured after treatment. formerly, patients seldom got rid of the disease. now 46 per cent of the cases have shown significant improvement, and most of the others varying degrees of recovery.

most lesions start on the foot. in the early stage of the disease, arteries are obstructed by blood clots, and blood circulation is impeded in the leg. the patient feels discomfort, distention, numbness and pain. then he has difficulty in walking; in some cases he is crippled. in the last stage, fingers or toes begin to gangrene and drop off. the patient suffers acute pain and his life is sometimes endangered.

doctors of both western and traditional chinese schools formerly used methods which were ineffective in most cases. in severe cases, doctors of western medicine often amputated the leg far from the affected part, leaving the patient permanently disabled.

eager to relieve the working people of this disease, six doctors of traditional chinese and western medicine in the hospital have formed a thromboangitis treatment group since 1966. they have used chairman mao's philosophical thinking to guide medical treatment. drawing upon related data in ancient medical literature and modern theories on the formation of blood clots, the doctors have gradually established the dialectical relation between pain and obstruction in blood circulation. obstruction is the principal contradiction in the disease, among various symptoms.

the doctors therefore concentrate on activating circulation and dispersing the stagnant blood. treatment is adjusted to suit a specific case and the patient's general health. in severe cases the dosage is four or five times that prescribed in ancient medical literature to increase effect. this is supplemented by inflammation-combating and pain-alleviating western drugs which help reduce infection and raise the medical effectiveness.

the doctors also advise patients who are heavy smokers to abstain from smoking because nicotine contracts blood vessels. this speeds up healing of the wound surface, lessens pain and shortens the period of treatment.

when a finger or toe is necrotic and must be amputated, an operation is performed that relies on acupuncture anesthesia and strict sterilization as the western school prescribes. the incision is left unsewed according to practice of the traditional chinese school.

the medical group has summed up experience in its observation and treatment of cases and achieves stable medical effect. a truck driver from inner mongolia suffered from thromboangitis obliterans and all the toes of his left foot became necrotic. the ulcerated surface on the back of his foot measured 15 by 20 centimetres. one hospital advised him to have a high amputation. he then asked for treatment in the hospital of traditional chinese medicine of hsuanwu district. after giving him an accurate diagnosis according to the rules of the traditional chinese school, the thromboangitis group used the method of "detoxicating" and relieving the patient's "internal heat". the doctors began to stimulate the circulation of blood and disperse the stagnant blood. when the patient took a turn for the better, they concentrated on dispersing the stagnant blood. they were able to save the leg, and the driver has remained in good health after going back to work in the past two years.

of 718 patients treated from 1966 to 1970, one hundred and twentyfour who were diagnosed elsewhere as requiring high amputation have had their legs saved and have been restored to health by this medical group.

NATIONAL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT

1973 National Shooting Invitational Tournament
Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

the 1973 national shooting invitational tournament opened here today.

attending the opening ceremony and seeing the shooting exhibition were li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; li ta, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; li ching-chuan and chao cheng-hung, leading members of the physical culture and sports commission; and chu chia-li, deputy chief of staff of the p.l.a. peking units.

the first nation-wide shooting contest since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the current tournament will be a review of the sport in this country. it will help promote this sport throughout the country and raise its level.

taking part in the tournament are more than 300 men and women sharp shooters from the p.l.a. team and teams from 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, namely kweichow, kirin, honan, chekiang, chinghai, kiangsu, fukien, yunnan, kiangsi, inner mongolia, kansu, hunan, liaoning, hopei, hupeh, ningsia, shensi, szechwan, shantung, kwangtung, heilungkiang, shanghai, tientsin and peking.

NANCHANG

Tremendous Changes in Historic City--Nanchang

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 11, 1973)

nanchang, a city famous in the history of the chinese revolution, has become an up-and-coming industrial centre since china's liberation in 1949. it now has 370 medium-sized and big factories producing iron and steel, machines, tractors, motor vehicles, electronic instruments, textiles, paper, pharmaceutics and other items, plus 150 small workshops run by neighbourhoods.

situated southwest of china's largest lake, the poyang, nanchang is the capital of kiangsi province in the southeastern part of the country. it is an ancient

city with a history of 2,100 years. here on august 1, 1927, the chinese communist party began an armed uprising, the first step in the chinese people's armed revolutionary struggle that led to the founding of the people's republic. the building in which the headquarters of the uprising was based has been converted into a memorial hall.

at the time of liberation, the city was dilapidated, the only industry being a cotton mill, a match factory, a soap factory, a farm tool repair shop and several handicraft works.

led and supported by the chinese communist party and the people's government, the local people started to develop industry in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. a new cotton textile, dyeing and printing mill was built in the period of the first five-year plan (1953-1957). it has grown into a sizable plant with 2,900 looms and 95,000 spindles, producing as much cotton yarn in one day as the annual output of the old mill before liberation.

the old farm tool repair shop had only three obsolete machines. after liberation the workers set about making simple farm tools and went on to produce diesel engines and pumps. in the great leap forward of 1958, they succeeded in trial-producing tractors. now the shop has become the kiangsi tractor plant with an annual capacity of over 4,000 tractors. its present staff is equivalent to all the workers in the city before 1949.

sixteen other medium-sized and big factories now supply large quantities of diesel engines, gears, chemical fertilizer and insecticide to the countryside. these efforts to support agriculture are assisted by many other works which turn out threshers, rice mills, oil presses, water sprayers and other farm tools in addition to their regular production.

the small neighbourhood workshops have a combined staff of more than 10,000, many being former housewives. using scrap material from larger factories, they provide the market with a great variety of daily goods.

the expansion of industry stimulated municipal construction. the urban area has been enlarged from 8.2 square kilometres in 1949 to 52 at present and the population has grown from 250,000 to 680,000.

nanchang, which had only 44 kilometres of road with practically none surfaced before 1949, now has 280 kilometres of paved roads. many narrow lanes which were swamped on rainy days have been broadened into streets with a sewerage system. the four and a half million trees planted since 1949 provide pleasant shade for the city which had a more 1,800 trees before.

august 1 avenue, which was built on the foundation of a section of the old city wall, runs north-south through the heart of the present urban area. the museum of revolutionary history, the workers' palace of culture, an indoor stadium, a theatre and other new edifices built along this boulevard make it attractive and lively.

nanchang has 46 hospitals with a total of 5,500 beds as compared with only five hospitals with 600 beds in the old days.

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Machine Building Industry Expands in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 12, 1973)

south china's kwangtung province has put up a number of machine building plants which can make complete sets of equipment for agriculture, transport and communications, and for the coal, iron and steel, power, chemical, sugar refining, food processing, printing and rubber industries.

the province did not even make small machines before liberation, nor could it repair large ones. various counties began to set up small and medium-sized machine building plants and machine repair shops by self-reliance during the cultural revolution. they can now produce motors, pumps, sprinklers, threshers, small diesel engines and machines for processing grain and fodder to meet local demands.

the province now produces tractors and motor vehicles in quantity, whereas before the cultural revolution it turned out none.

the production of walking tractors in 1972 was 22.7 times that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began, and the output of internal combustion engines rose 8.9-fold.

the province pays great attention to the production of bearings, motors and other parts for complete sets of equipment.

. since 1970, more than 100 factories have cooperated to turn out complete sets of coking, iron smelting and steel rolling equipment for kwangtung's metallurgical industry. they have also made equipment for the coal industry, complete from tunnelling to coal dressing. equipment for the coal industry made in the 1970-1972 period numbered 3.7 times those in the 1949-1969 period.

COAL INDUSTRY

New Coal Mine in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Oct. 11, 1973)

a big modern open-cut coal mine went into production recently in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region.

the tafeng coal mine adds 30 per cent to the anthracite output of the autonomous region. the high-quality coal it produces is needed by the fertilizer and chemical industries.

in the course of the construction of the mine, the workers showed high revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness. leading cadres worked alongside the workers at the construction site 2,000 metres above sea-level. they raced against time and completed the project ahead of schedule.

about a hundred enterprises throughout the country manufactured equipment and sent experienced cadres and workers to help with the construction.

SUPERIOR WHEAT STRAINS

China Popularizes Fine Wheat Strains

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

china's people's communes are busy selecting and sowing early-ripening, high-yield wheat strains. most of the seeds are locally-bred and some come from abroad.

wheat is one of china's main grain crops, next only to rice.

the nungta no. 139, tsinan no. 6, peking no. 10 and a number of other improved strains popularized in northern china are resistant to drought, rust and the hot dry winds that threaten growth. in central china, specific strains have been bred for the multi-crop system that is spreading in the area.

spring wheat acreage in kwangtung province has been expanded very quickly, thanks to fine strains suited to the three-crop system. the province's wheat acreage has risen from 66,660 hectares in 1965 to 266,660 hectares in 1972, and total output increased fourfold.

commune peasants are paying attention to the purity of improved seeds to get still bigger yields.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

the visiting delegation of the research school of pacific studies of the australian national university led by prof. donald anthony low left here by air today to visit shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china international travel service.

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chin li-sheng, deputy secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences, met prof. low and other australian friends on separate occasions.

prior to its arrival in peking, the australian delegation had visited chengchow, anyang, linhsien county and sian where it toured factories, people's communes, schools and places of historical interest. it also attended china's national day celebrations in sian.

CHINA AND CANADA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome the canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau and mrs. trudeau.

attending the banquet were canadian officials accompanying the prime minister on the visit, canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and his wife and embassy officials, as well as the accompanying press corps and the crew of the special plane.

present were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

the brightly lit banquet hall was decorated with the national flags of canada and china.

prior to the banquet, premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders had pictures taken with prime minister and mrs. trudeau, members of his party, the press corps and the crew of the special plane separately.

at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, premier chou en-lai and prime minister trudeau made speeches. after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of canada and china.

the band also played chinese and canadian tunes at the banquet. at the end of the banquet prime minister and mrs. trudeau went to meet the musicians and thanked them for performing the canadian musical pieces of "quebec folk fantasy" and "red river valley".

also present at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee pei shih-chang and lin chiao-chih; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned han nien-lung, hsiao ching-kuang, hsiang chung-hua, yao yi-lin, chou hua-min, yu sang, huang shu-tse, liu jen, wang ping-chien, hsiao peng, chang pin, tang ke, chao lan, yu mei, hsia chih-hsu, chu mu-chih, wang hai-jung, ma jen-hui, yao hsiao-cheng, chou pei-yuan, wang chien-chung, liu yang-chiao, wu chung-chao, hao liang, liu ching-tang, wang shou-jen, ho wen-chin, chia ting, lin ping, wang chen, li yung-ting and li shu-lan, as well as chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin and his wife chang ying.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by chinese premier chou en-lai at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau:

the right honourable mr. pierre elliott trudeau,
respected prime minister, and mrs. trudeau,
distinguished guests from canada,
friends and comrades,

prime minister trudeau has been to china for a visit in 1960. today, we are very glad to entertain our old friend here again. prime minister trudeau has played a positive role in promoting mutual understanding between our two countries and made a valuable contribution to the normalization of sino-canadian relations. his present official visit to our country is a big event in the relations between china and canada. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to extend warm welcome to prime minister and mrs. trudeau and all the other distinguished guests from canada.

the chinese and canadian peoples have always been friendly to each other. the wide pacific ocean separates our two countries geographically, but it is no barrier to our friendship. canada is a beautiful and richly-endowed country; the canadian people are an industrious and talented people. in china, whenever people talk about canadian friends, they recall dr. norman bethune, who laid down his precious life in helping the chinese people in their revolution. chairman mao's very well-known article "in memory of norman bethune" gave full expression to the chinese people's esteem and condolence for dr. bethune and has become a historic classic embalming the profound friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples.

although china and canada have different social systems, both our sides have the genuine desire of developing the relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. thanks to this common ground, in the three years since our two countries established diplomatic relations, trade and exchanges in the scientific, technological, cultural and other fields have developed smoothly, friendly contacts at governmental level and between the peoples have steadily increased, and the exchange of visit by specialized delegations of various kinds has also become more and more frequent. all this has enhanced our mutual understanding and friendship.

at present, people throughout the world are concerned about the direction in which the world situation is developing. we consider it fully understandable that the people of all countries, out of their love for peace, hope to see the international situation move towards a detente. however, a good wish is one thing, and reality another. the superpowers, contending for world hegemony, are scheming against each other, digging at the corner-stone of each other's edifice and wilfully encroaching on the independance and sovereignty of other countries. they are most greedy and have very long hands. they squeeze in wherever there are gains to seek and poke their hands in wherever there are signs of weakness. it is their rivalry that has deprived the world of tranquillity. what merits vigilance is that the superpowers, exploiting the good wishes of the peoples of various countries for relaxing tension, are energetically creating illusions of "detente", in an attempt to lull the people of the world and cover up their own true features as aggressors and expansionists. therefore, the peoples of all countries must heighten their vigilance, get closely united and persevere in the struggle against hegemonism practised by the superpowers. we are ready to unite with all countries that oppose aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying and strive together with them to promote the improvement of the international situation.

at the approach of the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada, prime minister trudeau has come to our country, providing an opportunity for our two sides to exchange views on our bilateral relations and on questions of common interest. this is very beneficial. we are confident that mr. prime minister's visit will surely further enhance the understanding and friendship between our two peoples and open up broader prospects for the development of the relations between our two countries. i wish complete success to the visit of our distinguished guests.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of canada and the well-being of her people,

to the friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples,

to the health of the right honourable roland michener, governor-general of canada,

to the health of the right honourable prime minister and mrs. trudeau,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from canada,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here

exclamation

Prime Minister Trudeau's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau at the banquet given in his honour by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

your excellency premier chou en-lai,

distinguished chinese friends,

ladies and gentlemen,

i thank you, mr. premier, for your invitation to visit china, and for your warm welcome. your generous words have honoured my country and all canadians.

the journey which has brought me to peking has been a very long one. long when measured in miles. long when measured in time. in all the history of our two countries, no canadian prime minister has ever previously set foot in china.

long journeys are not unknown to the peoples of either of our countries, mr. premier. chairman mao wrote of one traveller "who made light of a distance of thousands of miles." the histories of both canada and china recount any number of such undertakings. some have been hazardous and arduous; some have been imaginative and inspired. some of these journeys have crossed vast tracts of territory and required immense physical effort. others have crossed the even more difficult terrain of ideas and attitudes, and demanded stamina of a different sort. the building of a nation requires both kinds of traveller, and both kinds of journey -- the one geographic, the other in the mind and spirit.

canada and china occupy areas of almost identical size. in canada, vancouver in the west is separated from st. johns in the east by more than 3,000 miles. in china the distance from north-west sinkiang to the coast of kwangtung province is some 4,000 kilometers. yet distances measured in miles or kilometers are often misleading. the greatest barriers to understanding are not formed by mountain ranges, by sweeping forests, or by broad rivers. they are formed by often impenetrable attitudes found within the human mind.

the task given to governments in countries as widespread as ours, containing persons of differing language groups and of several racial and cultural origins, is the difficult one of moulding a unity premised upon the equality, dignity and welfare of all.

without a sense of inner cohesion and harmony, no state is able to venture forth into the world and engage effectively in international relations, no prime minister can afford to involve his people in affairs of the world.

we meet today in peking, mr. premier, confident of that sense of unity in our countries, assured of the strength of the fibres of our respective nationhoods, and proud that those fibres are not artificially imposed but are the product of our peoples. and so, we are able to discuss our relations with one another, and in doing so, we find we have much in common. our genuine desire is friendship toward one another, and the attainment of a similar condition everywhere in the world. (indeed, without agreement on that fundamental tenet, we would have found it difficult to agree on anything else.)

and yet, though equals in size, our two countries are far from similar in population or strength. that means that in canada's relations with you, as in our relations with our populous and powerful neighbours to our south and to our north, and with all countries, we are incapable of forcing others to respect our wishes, our views, or even our independence.

if canada, or canadian policies, or canadian accomplishments are to be respected by others, it must be because they are worthy of respect, not because respect has been commanded either militarily or economically.

we are not unaware of the dangers of war that still exist in this imperfect world anymore than we are unaware of our responsibility to ease, where we can, the underlying causes of those dangers. but canadians are not so naive as to believe that by ourselves we are capable of withstanding pressure from without. in this respect we are no different than scores of other countries. we count on mutual assistance as the means to deter conflict. we count on the incontestable desire for peace and good will which is present in the overwhelming majority of the peoples of the world. we count on human sanity and upon the realization by leaders of all great powers that peace on this planet is indivisible, that a nuclear holocaust is uncontainable, that security lies in the absence -- not the presence -- of aggressive activity.

for these reasons canadian foreign policy seeks to avoid tension, to strengthen the institutions of international cooperation and to assist the economic development of the newly-independent countries. we have invested our faith and our efforts in the avoidance of conflict and in the easing of tension. we seek friendly relations with those countries who sympathize with our goals. we seek the mutual advantages, which are offered by increased diplomatic, commercial and cultural exchanges.

that search has brought me to china.

the peoples of canada and china have much to learn from one another and to share with one another. they each want peace and security, social justice, and a life of dignity and well-being. one canadian, more than any other, dedicated himself to the assistance of the chinese people in their quest for these goals. his contributions have been immortalized in the writings of chairman mao tsetung. i dare to believe that the bond he created between our countries remains strong and resilient; that it will be nurtured and enhanced with good will and hard work, creating an entente capable of weathering any storm.

now it gives me great pleasure to propose a toast

- to the health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung

- to the health of the acting chairman of the people's republic of china, his excellency tung pi-wu

- to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai

- to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present

- to the health of all chinese and canadian friends present here

- to the prosperity of china and the happiness of her people

- to the friendship between the peoples of china and canada and the continuous development of the relations between the two countries.

Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Trudeau Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai and canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau continued talks in a friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the canadian side were: c.j. small, canadian ambassador to china; ivan head, special assistant to the prime minister; t.m. burns, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce; m. dupuy, assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs; a.j. andrew, director general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs of the

department of external affairs; and d. molgat, director of the east asia division of the department of external affairs.

taking part in talks on the chinese side were: foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, as well as wu fan-wu, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, tu kuo-wei, lo hsu, shen jo-yun and chu chiu-sheng.

Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Visit Peking Physical Culture Institute

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau and mrs. trudeau and other distinguished canadian guests, accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, visited the peking physical culture institute this morning and were given a warm welcome by the teachers and students.

the institute today was decorated with welcoming streamers and red flags. when prime minister and mrs. trudeau and the other distinguished guests arrived at the institute, the students and teachers greeted them by waving the national flags of china and canada, beating cymbals and drums and shouting slogans.

boys and girls of the spare-time sports school attached to the institute performed chinese wushu and played table tennis for the canadian guests. the guests watched basic training in basketball, volleyball, and swimming. after seeing an archery performance, prime minister trudeau went up in a happy mood and made three shots.

at the end of the visit, prime minister trudeau said to the leading members of the institute that the visit was very interesting. he expressed the hope that more sportsmen of canada and china would play together.

among those who accompanied prime minister and mrs. trudeau on the visit were chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin and his wife chang ying, canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and mrs. small.

mrs. trudeau, accompanied by hsu han-ping, wife of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, visited the great wall this afternoon.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Trudeau Hold Talks Again

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai and canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau held talks here again this afternoon.

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-Engling Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau attended a soiree here today and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

attending the performance were officials who are accompanying the canadian prime minister, canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and his wife, and embassy officials.

present were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, member of the cultural group under the state council liu ching-tang, chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin and his wife chang ying.

the distinguished canadian guests applauded the performance presented by the china dance drama troupe. at the end of the performance, prime minister trudeau, in the company of teng hsiao-ping and wu teh, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the dancers to congratulate them. the prime minister presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

canadian prime minister and mrs. trudeau, accompanied by foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, this morning went to scenic hsiangshan (fragrant hill) on the northwestern outskirts of the city. the distinguished guests later toured the summer palace where they had a boating excursion on the kunming lake.

mrs. trudeau, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, this afternoon visited the peking maternity hospital and the peihai kindergarten.

Peking Press Circles Fete Canadian Correspondents

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

peking press circles gave a luncheon here today in honour of the press corps which is accompanying canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau on his china visit.

among the guests were p. o'neil, press secretary to the prime minister, c. tower and v. chapman, assistant press secretaries in the prime minister's office, and b. evans, counsellor of the canadian embassy here.

the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, r. collister, correspondent for c.b.c., and c. lemelin, reporter of "le devoir", proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and canada and the friendly relations of cooperation between the journalists of the two countries.

present were leading members of peking press circles, and the information department and the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, including pan fei, teng kang, ku wen-hua, wang chen, hsiao teh, wu fan-wu, li po-ti, lan tzu-an, lu liang, chang chang-hai, sun yi-ching, tsai shang-hsiung and meng chi-ching.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Egyptian, Syrian Ambassadors to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai met with egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrache on separate occasions here this afternoon. he asked the ambassadors to forward his messages of support to president anwar el sadat and president hafez el assad.

during the meetings, premier chou en-lai said: following chairman mao tsetung's teachings, the chinese government and people always support you. we resolutely support the egyptian, syrian and other arab peoples as well as the palestinian people in their just struggle against israeli aggression.

among those present at the meetings were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

Premier Chou En-lai's Message of Support to President Sadat

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's message of support to egyptian president anwar el sadat:

his excellency anwar el sadat,
president of the arab republic of egypt,

cairo

on october 6, 1973, israel once again brazenly launched an armed aggression against egypt and syria, committing new crimes against the arab people. the broad masses of the armymen and civilians of egypt, syria and palestine, united as one and fighting heroically with hatred against their common enemy, have dealt head-on blows at the aggressors. the chinese government and people express high admiration for your militant spirit of defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, and strongly condemn the israeli aggressors for their criminal action.

over a long time, the israeli zionists have occupied large tracts of arab territory, driven more than a million palestinians out of their homeland and brought great national calamity to the palestinian and other arab peoples. the fact that the israeli aggressors have been so daring and unbridled as to repeatedly unleash wars of aggression against arab countries is an outcome of the policy of aggression and expansion pushed by imperialism in the middle east and is inseparable from the support and connivance of the superpowers.

the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples are great peoples. your struggle for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of national rights is a just one enjoying abundant support. it has won and will continue to enjoy the extensive sympathy and backing of the entire third world, all the justice-upholding countries and the people the world over. the chinese government and people will unfailingly

support your struggle and resolutely stand on your side. we are firmly convinced that, under the leadership of your excellency mr. president, the egyptian people with their glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, acting independently and with initiative, exerting themselves incessantly and persevering in unremitting and protracted struggle, will certainly be able, together with all other arab peoples, to overcome any difficulties that may crop up on their road of advance and win the victory of their struggle against aggression.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 11, 1973

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets French Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with jacques duhamel, member of the national assembly of france, and madame duhamel. jacques duhamel has come here to preside over the french measuring and scientific instruments exhibition.

other french friends present at the meeting were bernard de gaule, honorary president of the c.e.f.a.r.; marcel niquil, deputy director of a department under the ministry of industrial and scientific development; jean royer, president of the c.e.f.a.r., and his wife; and daniel schaal, leader of the french exhibition group.

also present were charles malo, charge d'affaires a.i. of the french embassy here, and his wife.

on hand were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned hsu wei-chin and sun so-chang.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Films Shown at Second Salonika International Film Festival

(NCNA-English Athens, Oct. 10, 1973)

the chinese films "the red detachment of women" and "a 2,100-year-old tomb excavated" shown on october eighth at the second thessaloniki international film festival were very warmly welcomed by the greek people.

it was the first time that chinese films were shown in this country.

the 1,500-seat cinema hall was fully packed. some people specially drove to salonika from athens to see the films. among the spectators were christos cainaros, general director of the thessaloniki international fair, and george spyros katopis, chairman of the organizing committee of the film festival.

chu kuei-yu, secretary for cultural affairs of the chinese embassy, also attended.

when the film "the red detachment of women" was shown, warm applause repeatedly burst out. christos cainaros said after the show: the film is really marvellous from whatever angle it is judged. the experience of wu ching-hua shows how the oppressed people fight for a new life.

more than twenty countries attend the festival scheduled on october 6-12. three chinese films will be shown. another documentary film, "class of traditional chinese boxing and fencing of the peking sparetime physical culture institute", is scheduled to be shown on october 12.

Greek Marxist-Leninist Organization Greets Convening of Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

the marxist-leninist organisation of political refugees from greece warmly greeted the convening of the 10th national congress of the communist party of china in a letter to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the chinese communist party.

the letter said: "the adoption of resolutions and documents at the 10th congress is a victory of the marxist-leninist thought of the chinese people's great

leader chairman mao tsetung over modern revisionism and at the same time, a brilliant victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the great cultural revolution initiated and led personally by chairman mao has crushed the liu shao-chi revisionist clique and exposed and smashed the conspiracy of the lin piao clique against the party and revolution."

the letter said that the documents of the 10th congress "have creatively enriched the theory and practice of marxism-leninism on socialist construction and made contributions to the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. all this has armed the marxist-leninist political parties and people of various countries now fighting for freedom and national independence, against the imperialist neo-colonialism and against the two superpowers' policies of enslavement and establishing hegemonism in the world."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Visiting Japanese Dietmen Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih met and gave a banquet here this evening for all members of the visiting japanese dietmen group of the committee for foreign affairs of the house of representatives with katsushi fujii, chairman of the committee, as the leader and haruo okada, member of the house of representatives, as the deputy leader.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present on the occasion.

present were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chang chang and chen mu-sen.

the meeting and the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

the chinese volleyball association gave a reception here this evening to welcome the japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation with yuji sakamoto as its leader, hiroshi yasukawa and kogo sato as its deputy leaders and takeshi nagashima as its secretary-general.

attending were chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and leading members of departments concerned li fu-teh, chao hsi-wu and jen chao, as well as chinese volleyball coaches and players.

hsia lang and yuji sakamoto in their speeches expressed the conviction that the exchanges between volleyball circles of the two countries would help raise the level of this sport in the two countries and develop japan-china friendship.

at the reception the chinese and japanese friends sang songs of the two countries. the japan volleyball association presented gifts to its chinese counterpart.

the japanese volleyball delegation flew into peking yesterday.

Chinese Sports Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1973)

a chinese sports delegation led by li meng-hua, vice-president of the all china athletic federation, arrived here today for a friendly visit to japan.

the visit is in response to an invitation from the japan amateur sports association and the japan-china cultural exchange association.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by masaji tabata, vice-president, and hanji aoki, managing director, of the japan amateur sports association, and kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

hisao kuroda, chojuro kawarazaki and other japanese friends were also present.

chinese embassy officials and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also at the airport.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Japanese Dietmen Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a friendly talk here this evening with all members of the japanese dietmen group of the committee for foreign affairs of the house of representatives with katsushi fujii, chairman of the committee, as its leader, and haruo okada, member of the house of representatives, as its deputy leader.

present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials.

on hand were also leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua and chen kang.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met with yoshinori maeda and yoshisada ichinomiya, permanent honorary advisers to the japan broadcasting corporation. they had a cordial conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

present at the meeting were chin chao, deputy director, and yang chao-lin, deputy managing editor, of the central broadcasting administration.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met with yoshinori maeda and yoshisada ichinomiya, permanent honorary advisers to the japan broadcasting corporation.

present at the meeting were ching pu-chun, li fu-teh and han ping-pei.

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Play Opening Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

the japanese men's and women's volleyball teams played their opening friendly matches at the peking workers' indoor stadium here today. the japanese women's team defeated the peking team in three straight sets (15:6, 15:4, 15:8) while the japanese men's team lost to the shanghai team 2:3 (15:10, 15:12, 11:15, 9:15, 12:15).

a welcome ceremony was held prior to the matches this afternoon. attending the ceremony and watching the matches were president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih and his wife, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission chao cheng-hung, leading member of the chinese volleyball association hsia lang and leading members of other departments concerned.

present on the occasion were kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy here, and his wife.

before the ceremony, liao cheng-chih and chao cheng-hung met and had a friendly talk with yuji sakamoto, leader, hiroshi yasukawa and kogo sato, deputy leaders, takeshi nagashima, secretary-general, of the japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation.

the japanese women's volleyball team played the peking team this afternoon. the twelve japanese women players, averaging 19 years of age and 1.73 metres in height, are masters of versatile volleyball as a result of rigorous training. in today's match which lasted about one hour, the japanese players impressed the peking spectators with their smashing power, fast speed and flexible tactics. in face of such a strong team, the peking women's team put up an impressive fight and produced some beautiful volleyball.

after the match, the chinese and japanese girls got together. tadayoshi yokota and kiyohide yagi and other japanese players taught their chinese counterparts how to return the ball more effectively and move around quickly. they then practised with the chinese girls in pairs, passing on their experience.

the match between the japanese men's team and the shanghai men's team this evening was a sterling experience. the japanese men's team averages 1.86 metres in height. noted for their good team work and versatility, the japanese boys fired away powerful, lightning smashes to take the first two sets. while improving their net play, the shanghai players strengthened their attack to level the score at two-all. in the deciding fifth set, the score was deadlocked at 6:6, 11:11, 12:12. at this moment, the shanghai team employed varied tactics and executed several one-two punches to win the set and the match.

with clasped hands, the players of the two countries made a lap of honour around the arena to the warm clappings of an appreciative crowd of 6,000.

CHINA AND KOREA

"Rodong Sinmun" Editorial Board Fetes Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 10, 1973)

the editorial board of "rodong sinmun" gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the "people's daily" of peking.

present on the occasion were korean party and government leaders so chol, yang hyong sop and chong jun gi, responsible editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun" li yong ik, k.c.n.a. director kim song gol, chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee kim si hak, director of the publishing house of the workers' party of korea tong jae hyon, responsible editor-in-chief of "minju choson" chae jun byon, vice-director of a department of the w.p.k. central committee li sok chun, and leading members of korean press and publishing circles.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

li yong ik and the "people's daily" delegation leader lu ying spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship and militant solidarity.

before the banquet, so chol, yang hyong sop and chong jun gi met with all the members of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND LAOS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Greetings to Glorious Day of Lao People

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "warm greetings to the glorious day of the lao people". the editorial reads:

today is the 28th anniversary of the independence day of laos. with deep fraternal sentiments, the chinese people warmly greet the glorious day of the lao people and extend heart-felt congratulations and high respects to the heroic lao people.

the lao people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. under the leadership of the lao patriotic front, the lao people have for a long time waged a dauntless struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the independence of the motherland and for national liberation and won one victory after another. on october 12, 1945 the lao people defeated the japanese fascist aggressors and proclaimed the independence of laos. then they fought triumphantly for nine years in the war against french aggression. fearing no sacrifices, and advancing wave upon wave, the lao patriotic armed forces and people have in the last ten years or more fought in unity with the vietnamese and cambodian peoples and won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the valiant lao people have gone through a glorious fighting course and been tempered and tested in the protracted revolutionary war over the past 28 years. the great victories won by the lao people have encouraged the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle for national independence and liberation and are a positive

contribution to the world people's revolutionary cause against imperialism.

the patriotic forces of laos and the vientiane government signed the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos" last february. the signing of the agreement has created favourable conditions for the lao people to settle their own question without foreign interference. it is the fruit of victory of the lao people in persevering in a protracted struggle and marks the entry into a new stage of the lao people's revolutionary struggle. in the last six months or more, the lao patriotic front, together with the lao patriotic neutralist forces, have scrupulously observed and seriously implemented the vientiane agreement and worked unremittingly for a peaceful solution of the lao question. after thwarting the reactionary military coup staged by the lao ultra-rightist forces the lao parties concerned signed the protocol to the vientiane agreement last september 14, achieving thereby new results in the realization of national concord in laos.

at present, the situation in indochina continues to develop in a direction favourably to the people and the lao people are advancing on the crest of victory. they are still facing arduous tasks of struggle and will meet various kinds of difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance. but, it is certain that the long tempered lao people will overcome all difficulties and obstacles on the road of advance and continually win new victories.

china and laos are friendly neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth. as dear as brothers, the chinese and lao peoples have formed a deep militant friendship through always encouraging and supporting each other in the protracted struggle against imperialism. in future too, the chinese people will, as always, continue to support staunchly the just struggle of the lao people. the friendship between the chinese and lao peoples will definitely increase and develop daily.

Peking Reception Marks Independence Day of Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-laos friendship association gave a reception here this evening to mark the 28th anniversary of the independence day of laos.

among the guests were mrs. khamsouk keola, wife of the chairman of the alliance of patriotic neutralist forces in laos, and other lao friends now in peking.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests clinked glasses to the ever-growing friendship between the peoples of china and laos.

present were lien kuan, president of the china-laos friendship association, ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned including chang shang-ming, lu wei-chao, yin tso-chen, shih lin-feng and kuo tung-chun.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

the romanian journalists' delegation led by ion cumpanasu left here for home by air yesterday after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of peking press circles and other departments concerned wang yi, teng kang, tung lin, chen han-po and peng hua.

present at the airport were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, his wife and embassy officials as well as ilie tecuta, romanian correspondent in peking.

during its stay in china, the romanian delegation took part in china's national day celebrations, and toured peking, shenyang, talien, tangshan, the shashihyu production brigade, kwangchow and shanghai. it was warmly welcomed wherever it went.

Romanian Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1973)

ion salisteanu, vice-president of the romanian union of plastic artists, and sculptor gavril coyalschi wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air today.

during their stay in china, the romanian guests visited peking, nanking, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Military Commission Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets Swedish General Almgren

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying of the military commission this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with general carl eric almgren, commander of the swedish army, mrs. almgren, and his assistant lieutenant colonel rolf fryk hammar.

present at the meeting were swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and counsellor sven hirdman of the embassy.

also present were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife, and leading members of departments concerned including ho chin-nien, liu hai-ching, li chung-chi, wang tung and chu kai-yin.

Swedish Army Commander Leaves Peking to Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

general carl eric almgren, commander of the swedish army, and his wife left here by air this morning on a visit to shanghai.

among those seeing them off at the airport were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife, and leading members of departments concerned ho chin-nien, liu hai-ching, li chung-chi and wang tung.

present at the airport were swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife.

chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and counsellor sven hirdman of the swedish embassy here are accompanying the swedish army commander on the visit.

while in peking, the distinguished swedish guests visited a tank unit of the p.l.a. peking units, the central institute for nationalities and the exhibition on historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and toured the great wall and the palace museum.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Premier Chou En-lai's Message of Support to President Assad

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's message of support to syrian president hafez el assad:

his excellency hafez el assad,
president of the syrian arab republic,

damascus

i acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's message transmitted to me on october 9 by your ambassador in china.

recently, israel once again brazenly launched a large-scale armed aggression against syria and egypt, committing new crimes against the arab people. the broad masses of the armymen and civilians of syria, egypt and palestine, united as one in their hatred against the common enemy, are fighting heroically and have dealt heavy blows at the aggressors. we highly admire the strong will and determination of the syrian government and people to resist aggression, as expressed in your excellency mr. president's message, and i wish to take this opportunity, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to extend our fraternal militant salute to all the armymen and civilians of syria fighting heroically against the enemy and strongly condemn the israeli zionists for their fresh crimes of aggression.

over a long time, the israeli zionists have occupied large tracts of arab territory, driven more than a million palestinians out of their homeland and brought great national calamity to the palestinian and other arab peoples. the fact that the israeli aggressors have the audacity to repeatedly unleash wars of aggression against arab countries is an outcome of the policy of aggression and expansion pushed by imperialism in the middle east and is inseparable from the support and connivance of the superpowers.

the syrian, palestinian and other arab peoples are great peoples. your struggle is a just one, which is an integral part of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism and hegemonism. you have won and will continue to enjoy the extensive sympathy and backing of the entire third world, all the justice-upholding countries and the people the world over. the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support your struggle and stand on your side. we are firmly convinced that, under the leadership of your excellency mr. president, the syrian people with their glorious tradition of fighting against foreign aggression, acting independently and with initiative, exerting themselves incessantly and persevering in protracted and unremitting struggle, will certainly be able, together with the other arab peoples, to eliminate all difficulties on their road of advance, win still greater victories in their struggle against aggression, and ultimately attain their noble objective of recovering the lost territories and regaining the rights of the palestinian people.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 11, 1973

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes African Representatives to UN General Assembly Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 10, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs of china, gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of representatives of some african countries to the current u.n. general assembly session.

the guests present at the banquet were kwame baah, commissioner for foreign affairs of ghana; frank edmund boaten, permanent representative of ghana to the u.n.; okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs of nigeria; ediwin ogebe ogbu, permanent representative of nigeria to the u.n.; michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs of dahomey; tiamiou adjibade, permanent representative of dahomey to the u.n.; desmond edgar fashole-luke, minister for external affairs of sierra leone; i.b. taylor-kamara, permanent representative of sierra leone to the u.n.; m. s. matsebula, minister of foreign affairs of swaziland; n.m. malinga, permanent representative of swaziland to the u.n.; p.n. peete, minister of foreign affairs of lesotho; mooki v. molapo, permanent representative of lesotho to the u.n.; b. kgari, minister of foreign affairs of botswana; c. cencil dennis jr., secretary of state of liberia; nathan barnes, permanent representative of liberia to the u.n.; paul j.f. lusaka, permanent representative of zambia to the u.n.; m. michel njine, permanent representative of cameroon to the u.n.; m. nicolas mondjo, permanent representative of the congo to the u.n.; primo jose esono mica, permanent representative of equatorial guinea to the u.n.; m. alexis obame, permanent representative of gabon to the u.n.; joseph odero-jowi, permanent representative of kenya to the u.n.; blaise rabetafika, permanent representative of madagascar to the u.n.; radha krishna ramphul, permanent representative of mauritius to the u.n.; charles beavogui, representative of guinea; eustache munyanshongore, alternate representative of rwanda; and joseph amina, charge d'affaires ad interim of the permanent mission of niger to the u.n.

later chiao kuan-hua attended a dinner given here this evening by aziz ahmed, pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs. with him were huang hua, vice-chairman, and other representatives, of the chinese delegation.

princess ashraf pahlavi, chairman of the iranian delegation to the u.n. also attended that dinner.

chiao kuan-hua met with french foreign minister michel jobert this morning.

UNDP Administrator Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

rudolph
a. peterson, administrator of the united nations development programme (u.n.d.p.), and mrs. peterson, rajendra comaraswamy, assistant administrator and director of the bureau of asia and far east, john olver, assistant administrator, and mrs. olver flew in here this afternoon for a visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including pu ming, pi chi-lung and chang hsien-wu.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volcan Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

ali barraud,
acting foreign minister and minister of public health and population of upper volta, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with chu hsien-sung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in upper volta on october 8, according to a report from ouagadougou.

chu hsien-sung presented to him a letter of introduction.

the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim arrived in ouagadougou on october 6.

NATIONAL DAY GEEETINGS

Foreign Nationalist and Mass Organizations, Political Leaders, Friends Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

nationalist organizations, mass bodies, leaders of political parties and friendly personages of some countries and regions have sent telegrams and letters to leaders of the communist party of china and the chinese government warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

they include secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association djawoto, the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, the national leadership of the arab baath socialist party in syria, the executive committee of the central committee of the people's front for the liberation of oman and the arabian gulf, president of the people's liberation movement of angola agostinho neto, "the joint committee to celebrate october first" in san francisco, u.s.a., chairman of the japan-china economic association yoshihiro inayama, director of the "mainichi shimbun" mitsuharu yamamoto, chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association tadashi yaoita, chairman of the central executive committee of the japan socialist party tomomi narita, leader of the japan-china memorandum trade office kaheita okazaki, chairman of the central standing committee of the general association of korean residents in japan han dok su and mexican friend portes gil.

Marxist-Leninist Parties, Organizations Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1973)

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china have received telegrams and letters of greetings from a number of marxist-leninist parties and organizations. they warmly congratulate the chinese people on their new achievements made under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao, in socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as at the diplomatic front.

the telegrams and letters were sent by the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), the central committee of the communist party of sweden, the communist party of germany (marxist-leninist), the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist), the communist league (marxist-leninist) of denmark, the workers' communist party (marxist-leninist) of norway, the communist party of sri lanka (marxist-leninist), the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist), the communist workers' federation of norway, the french "l'humanite rouge", and the swedish clarte federation.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

They Have Not Been Unworthy of the Trust of the Class

- an account of scientific research training given to the first graduating class of worker-peasant-soldier students in the Department of Sciences, Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 8, 1973)

After a month and more of hard struggle, the 27 experiments carried out for the synthesis of antioxidant "330" were finally completed. For the sake of further verifying the results of the experiments, on July 11, Chang Ching-jung, a worker-student of the organic chemistry specialty arrived at the laboratory in the early morning and began preparations for repeating two experiments.

The task for the synthesis of antioxidant accepted by Chang Ching-jung was rather difficult. The function of the antioxidant is for the prevention of aging in such high polymer materials as synthetic rubber, synthetic fiber and plastics and to prolong their usefulness. Though only a small amount is used, its role is nevertheless very important. Antioxidant "330" is a product the Peking Chemical Plant plans to produce. Documents from other countries reported a production rate of about 70 percent, and teachers of the organic seminar of Peking University and technicians of the No. 3 Insecticide Plant, who began work in this direction in 1970, also obtained their highest production rate at about 70 percent. Because of its rather low production rate, it was not immediately thrown into production.

It is more difficult to make an improvement or a breakthrough on the foundation of other people. Because of this, taking up scientific research of this nature is always considered by people as a "thankless job." It so happened that the two instructors directing Chang Ching-jung on the subject had carried out work in this field before, and in their hearts, they also lacked confidence

in whether or not a breakthrough could be made on the foundation of the past. However, Chang Ching-jung, this Party member with over ten years of working experience from the No. 3 Peking Chemical Plant, showed not the slightest fear of the immense difficulty before her. She thought: "The object of the working people in sending me to university is to enable me to serve socialist construction better. Antioxidant "330" is urgently needed for the production of three major synthetic materials in China, and is at the same time a product my former plant will produce. Therefore, fulfilling this task is a good opportunity for me to report on the achievement of my three years of study to the proletariat and to the Party."

Based on the normal method of experiment, 243 experiments were required for antioxidant "330." For the sake of achieving better results within the shortest possible time, Chang Ching-jung together with the teachers and plant technicians, assisted by teachers from the faculties of mathematics and mechanics, adopted the mathematical method of orthogonal planning in experiments and arranged for a series of 27 experiments.

The demands for these 27 experiments were very strict. Because of this, experiments of a familiar nature were carried out before work formally began. However, the moment they entered the laboratory, difficulties met them head on: In the four experiments she carried out in succession, she did not get "330" but some other products. In the face of the difficulty, Chang Ching-jung calmly consulted with the instructors, meticulously analyzed the steps of each experiment, and finally after careful analyses, discovered a type of impurity called "702" in the benzyl alcohol used as raw material. How could the presence of "702" be removed from benzyl alcohol? Under the guidance of the teachers and the plant technicians, and searching through reference materials Chang Ching-jung very quickly purified the benzyl alcohol and enabled the experiments to be carried on smoothly.

When Chang Ching-jung was a worker in the plant, she also worked as a political work cadre, and possessed a higher awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. She understood that the revolution in proletarian education was full of struggles. She had a profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and used to carry out struggles in defense of this line. In the light of the mistaken outlook of some people toward the worker-peasant-soldier students, while taking part in an investigation on the quality of teaching in the organic chemistry specialty, Chang Ching-jung specially got hold of several test papers of the former Peking University on organic chemistry, and suggested to the students taking part in the investigation to try and answer them. As a result, apart from a small number who had never studied them before (this course was not yet completed at that time), the worker-peasant-soldier students were able to answer the overwhelming majority of the question. This thoroughly exposed the nonsense of how high was the quality of the former university and how poor was the quality of the worker-peasant-soldier students. Chang Ching-jung also made a comparison of the two types of test papers: how the questions in the old test papers were separated from reality and how they openly called on the students to compete for marks; how the new test papers combined theory with practice and trained the students' ability to solve and analyze problems. The teachers and students all praised her saying: Comrade Chang Ching-jung has a higher awareness of the two-line struggle and is a trail-blazer of the revolution in education. At

present, in pre-graduation scientific research training, Chang Ching-jung intends to answer with practical action the question of the actual quality of the first generation of worker-peasant-soldier students.

Chang Ching-jung was very stubborn in this battle. She was hard working and diligent, but she also adopted an extremely cautious scientific attitude. By carefully observing in the experiment the changes in the reacted substance, strictly controlling the conditions of reaction and keeping a meticulous experiment log, she carefully and conscientiously covered every link without overlooking the slightest detail. The instructors and plant technicians unanimously praised her saying: The fact that she had at a single breath completed 27 experiments without overlooking the slightest detail and scored better results was due on the one hand to her having richer operational experience, but more importantly, to her high degree of ideological awareness. Otherwise, she could not have possibly persevered in that manner.

In these 27 experiments, Chang Ching-jung once achieved the result of a 93 percent production rate and was extremely excited. She studied over the experiment log and discovered that not long ago she once achieved a 82 percent production rate. She further analyzed these two experiments and discovered that aside from the amount of catalytic agent used and the difference in reaction time, all other conditions were identical. Consequently, she wanted to conduct another experiment to verify these results. After she showed the results of these two experiments to her instructors and told them about her intention, the instructors were also unusually delighted.

On the early morning of July 11, Chang Ching-jung and the instructors seriously and speedily repeated the two experiments.

First, they repeated the experiment that produced the 93 percent production rate, and obtained the same result. They again repeated the experiment with the 82 percent production rate, which also showed a very big improvement. They carried on until 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon before the two experiments were over. After testing the composition and making ultra-red spectrum analysis, the quality of the products was found to be up to standard. The repeated experiments produced the anticipated results. The scoring of such an outstanding achievement not only was the fruit of the normal diligent efforts of Chang Ching-jung and her month and more of painstaking toil. Moreover, it also proved that in the past three years she had not been unworthy of the trust of the class or the high expectations of the Party.

While Chang Ching-jung was carrying out the synthesis of antioxidant "330" in the school another worker-student Chiang Ch'ang-ho, a Party member and demobilized armyman from the Tientsin Insecticide Plant who took part in the battle for the trial-manufacture of the fungicide "Ti-pi-ling" (涕必灵) at the No. 2 Peking Insecticide Plant also obtained gladdening results. "Ti-pi-ling" is a kind of highly effective non-toxic fungicide for destroying and controlling the growth of mold and preventing the rotting of fruits and vegetables. On April 23, the teachers and students from the pesticide group of the organic chemistry specialty, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line in proletarian education, went in high spirit to the No. 2 Peking Insecticide Plant to

take part in the work for carrying out experiments on the fungicide "Ti-pi-ling" together with the technicians in the laboratory of the insecticide plant.

In the laboratory of the No. 2 Insecticide Plant worker-student Chiang Ch'ang-ho was carefully conducting an experiment on the synthesis of "Ti-pi-ling" and pondering how to solve the problems confronting her. The synthesis of "Ti-pi-ling" required a two-step reaction. Before the arrival of the teachers and students from Peking University, the comrades of the laboratory of the No. 2 Insecticide Plant had already completed the first step, but the production rate of the second step was still very low and all along could not be improved. In view of the low production rate, the cost of the fungicide was high, and because of its high cost, the fungicide could not be put on stream.

The key to increasing the production rate laid in dehydration. The teachers and students together with the technicians adopted various methods of dehydration, but results were unsatisfactory. At a time Chiang Ch'ang-ho was anxious to solve the problem of dehydration, the instructors showed him the digest of a foreign article which mentioned briefly that in the dehydration of similar compounds people mostly used polyphosphoric acid. However, the article did not specifically describe how polyphosphoric acid could be obtained, and it just gave a short footnote in brackets under polyphosphoric acid saying: It contains 83 to 85 percent of phosphorous pentoxide.

How to obtain polyphosphoric acid constituted a problem. Chiang Ch'ang-ho searched through reference materials and also used basic knowledge to solve this problem. He remembered a basic knowledge in chemistry, and that was smoking sulphuric acid could be obtained by dissolving sulphur trioxide (sulphuric anhydride) in a weak solution of sulphuric acid. Based on the same principle could not polyphosphoric acid be obtained by dissolving the phosphorus pentoxide(phosphoric anyhydride) in a solution of phosphoric acid? When he thought of that Chiang Ch'ang-ho was most delightful. He presented this idea to the teachers and technicians, and they encouraged him and advised him to conduct the experiment. The first experiment proved to be unsuccessful but Chiang Ch'ang-ho did not despair. The second time, based on the suggestions of his comrades, he raised the temperature and extended the heating time. As a result, the experiment was successful and the production rate increased by 10 percent to over 90 percent. Later, when the teachers and technicians went to a research department to check over the foreign article in its full context, they discovered that the method employed by Chiang Ch'ang-ho for the manufacture of polyphosphoric acid was identical to that given in the article. Because of this, they acknowledged Chiang Ch'ang-ho's originality in this item of work.

Chiang Ch'ang-ho is comparatively good at using his head. He is daring in making experiments and is not bound by rules and conventions. In the manufacture of pyruvic acid (a vital ingredient in the manufacture of "Ti-pi-ling"), according to the test method supplied by a copy of what was generally considered to be a standard foreign text, an oil bath had to be used for increasing the temperature of the reaction for the reacted substance. However, with the gradual increase of temperature, a great deal of foam which was produced would bubble over from the three-mouth flask, making the experiment uncontrollable.

What seemed to be a very minor technical problem, if not solved, could hinder the normal progress of the experiment. In the middle of June, the weather was already very hot, and when people left their work Chiang Ch'ang-ho was still anxiously carrying on his experiments. Later on, he remembered the phenomenon that when the lid of a pot of boiling congee was lifted the liquid would also rush to the surface, but if stirred with a ladle, the congee bubbling up in the pot would subside. Based on this phenomenon, he installed a stirrer in the Woulff's bottle with three necks, changed the method of heating with oil bath to direct heating, and enabled this experiment to be carried out smoothly. At the same time, under the guidance of the instructors, Chiang Ch'ang-ho together with his comrades discovered a method of continuously adding material in this experiment which not only economized materials but also increased the production rate.

In the manufacture of 4-carboxyl-thiazine (another ingredient required in the synthesis of "Ti-pi-ling"), production rate from the very beginning had all along been lower than that given in books. Chiang Ch'ang-ho and the comrades of the insecticide group, in repeating the experiment, discovered that the use of recycled tetrahydrofurfuryl as a solvent in the manufacture of 4-carboxyl-thiazine produced a higher production rate than bottle-fresh tetrahydrofurfuryl. He brought forward this phenomenon at a group meeting and everybody carried out analytical discussions seriously. Student Chang Hung-chün, who was engaged in experiment together with Chiang Ch'ang-ho, carried out an experiment based on the suggestion of others, and discovered that there was indeed an increase in the production rate. Later, the instructors again suggested raising the reaction temperature and prolonging the reaction time, and Chang Hung-chün finally increased the production rate from 70 percent to over 90 percent.

After three months of experiments and research and by means of unremittingly making improvements in the various chains of reaction under the concerted efforts of the technicians, teachers and fellow-students, he discovered a technological line that used polyphosphoric acid as a catalytic agent for the synthesis of "Ti-pi-ling." This new technological line was even shorter than the synthesis line introduced in foreign works and brought about an even higher production rate. In this work, Chiang Ch'ang-ho demonstrated a higher ability in analyzing and solving problems and succeeded in producing outstanding achievements.

In this scientific research training, the more than 50 worker-peasant-soldier students of the organic chemistry specialty, through diligent study and strenuous practice have made very important gains both in ideological awareness and in vocational level. Chang Ching-jung and Chiang Ch'ang-ho are but two representatives from among them. Some of the teachers who formerly used to doubt whether the worker-peasant-soldier students could study properly, upon listening to their summing up report, also voiced their praises. At present, through their study of the documents of the Party's 10th Congress, the students are able to understand more thoroughly the struggle between the two lines in the Party, and express that henceforth they must bear firmly in mind the basic line of the Party in their work, pay attention to class struggle in the superstructure including the various spheres of culture, and carry on the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

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Vigorous Development of Scientific Research Work in Sian Chiaot'ung University Along the Correct Orientation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1973)

(NCNA Sian) The movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work has given impetus to the vigorous development of scientific research work in Sian Chiaot'ung University along the correct orientation. In the past two years and more, the whole university has successively completed 24 scientific research projects such as "The study of the application of a new type of steel in machinery for drilling oil wells," "Nitrogen and hydrogen compressor" and "Miniature colling system," etc., for the support of industrial and agricultural production. Teachers and members of staff who have participated in scientific research have also tempered and improved themselves in the struggle and given impetus to the revolutionization of their way of thinking.

Sian Chiaot'ung University is a university of natural sciences and engineering with multiple courses. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the state had sunk much manpower and financial and material resources in scientific research work in this university, but there were little results due to the incorrect line adopted in scientific research. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of Sian Chiaot'ung University summed up the lessons learned from historical experience. They first grasped the question of line and led the teachers and staff members to seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, associate themselves with the realities of the struggle between the two lines in scientific research work in this university, thoroughly criticize revisionism, heighten their awareness of the struggle in line and see clearly the orientation of scientific research work. The broad masses of teachers urgently called for changing the situation based on "three departures" and taking the road of integration with workers and peasants charted by Chairman Mao. The Party committee organized the teachers and staff members to go out of the university to the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements to understand the needs of industrial and agricultural construction. It brought forward the task of closely linking up scientific research in the university with production so as to serve socialist construction in a better way.

The teachers of the piston compressor specialty in the department of dynamics participated in the "major battle" for nitrogen fertilizer equipment in Shensi Province, and studied together, worked together and testing high-pressure blasting together with the workers. Through this experiment, they shattered the past conventions, adopted casting in place of forging, replaced steel with iron and succeeded in designing a kind of nitrogen and hydrogen compressor for use in medium and small-sized chemical fertilizer plant. The majority of the parts of this compressor are made of cast iron. The change of some parts can meet the demands of local industries in steel smelting, in production of nitrogen fertilizers and man-made fibers and in compression of chlorine.

In the past two years, over 70 percent of the scientific research projects in this university were brought forward through practice in accordance with the needs of industrial and agricultural production. The university adopted diverse factory-university links and carried out scientific experiments together with

workers, technicians and cadres in factories, thus solving some production problems which called for urgent solutions.

In the past few years, over 400 teachers of Sian Chiaot'ung University have one after the other gone to the factories to participate in scientific research work. They have received profound education from the noble ideas and qualities of the working class. After an associate professor from the research office in strength of materials went to the Paochi Petroleum Machinery Plant, he labored together with the workers. The workers told him that workers who drilled petroleum wells in our country in the past used the heavy imported cranes involving great intensity of labor. When "iron man" Wang Chin-hsi was still alive, he had expressed the wish that workers in our country would take down this type of heavy crane from the drilling platform with their own hands. On hearing this, the associate professor was deeply moved and he actively participated in the task of experimenting with a light-weight crane. He and the other teachers humbly learned from the workers and conducted deep-going investigations. They grasped the principal contradiction and recommended the rational selection of materials and improvement of the structure. With the assistance of the factory and university and after many experiments, they eventually succeeded in producing through research a light-weight crane made of a new type of steel. Its weight is much lighter than the original crane and is welcomed by the well-drilling workers.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, scientific research work at Sian Chiaot'ung University was undertaken by only a small group of people. The broad masses of workers, laboratory workers and young teachers were kept outside the door of scientific research. At present they are seriously implementing the mass line. The vigorous development of mass scientific research work in the whole university has thoroughly changed the dreary situation of the past. Among the scientific research ranks in the whole university, middle-aged and young teachers account for 90 percent. They render their contributions to scientific research work together with the old teachers, workers and laboratory workers.

The task of producing through research the miniature cooling system was accomplished by a group of young teachers. Before the great cultural revolution, some people had conducted research work in this type of cooling system. However, owing to the influence of the revisionist line at the time, some people regarded reference materials and data as private property and used them to acquire personal fame and gain. Some did not cooperate well with the factories and this task was not successfully accomplished after four attempts. Learning a lesson from the failure of their predecessors, the young teachers united as one and cooperated with each other. When they encountered difficulties, they humbly asked the experienced workers and technicians in the factories for advice, and the miniature cooling system was successfully built before long.

The workers and laboratory workers in the university also actively participate in the task of scientific research. The laboratory for material mechanics carries out production experiments for over a hundred units every year and also conducts experiments and research on important and crucial problems in production. Since 1971, the laboratory for fluid mechanics has used its equipment to test, appraise and determine over 200 water pumps for the farm machine plants of

certain administrative districts and hsien in North China and the Northwest. Meanwhile it has compiled in conjunction with the Sian farm machine research center the "Centrifugal Water Pumps" for use as reference material which is warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers and peasants.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Sian Chiao-t'ung University has made tremendous headway in scientific research work. The Party committee of the university makes unremitting use of the results and experiences obtained in scientific research work to strengthen what is taught, thus giving impetus to the consolidation and perfection of the system of the three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research, and further developing the revolution in education in the whole university.

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Utilize the Results of Scientific Research To Establish Three-in-One Combination Bases Inside and Outside the School

by

Department of Chemistry at Amoy University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 8, 1973)

In the past few years, through conducting scientific research in close conjunction with reality, we have utilized our scientific research results to promote the building of three-in-one combination bases inside and outside the university.

In accordance with the object and need of specialized training and the principle of selection from the nearest source, we successively established links with eleven factories. Besides carrying out some technical reforms in the original products, we also selected one or two factories to concentrate more energy on popularizing the scientific research results of the university, set up new workshops and turned them into "three-in-one combination" bases. For example, in 1970, the specialty in catalysis worked in cooperation with Amoy No. 3 Chemical Plant to popularize the scientific research results in the synthesis of benzene with acetylene and set up an expanded experimental workshop capable of producing 100 tons of synthetic benzene per annum. In 1971, links were set up with the rubber plant in Amoy and an expanded experimental workshop was established for turning out annually 300 tons of acetaldehyde synthesized with acetylene and water. In this way we could on the one hand render our services to promote local chemical industries in accordance with the characteristics of local resources, while on the other hand, since both items are related to complex catalytic reaction, their research results are of a specific advanced nature. The establishment of expanded experimental workshops is for appraising the results of scientific research in laboratories as well as for solving the problem of bases in the vicinity for the practice of three-in-one combination teaching by the specialty in catalysis.

The new system of the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production is a newborn thing since the great cultural revolution and is bound to encounter hindrance and many difficulties and setbacks from various old habitual forces. In the spring of 1970, after the completion of capital construction and installation work for the expanded experimental workshop for the synthesis of benzene with acetylene, several experiments in succession brought about no result. In the face of difficulties, some comrades fostered the sentiment of flinching from difficulties. Leading members in the university and departments opportunely analyzed the situation and organized a small detachment for sending to the plant to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." Revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded to make everybody realize that the main cause for failure laid in the lack of understanding of the chemical engineering process and equipment. This was caused by the "three departures" in the old science faculty. Whether or not we should persevere in this project through to the end was in essence the question of whether we should adhere to revolution or retrace

our steps, and a reflection of the struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of world outlook. Through studying and summing up things, the comrades raised their understanding and strengthened their confidence. With the warm assistance of worker-teachers and after over a thousand big and small experiments, they were eventually awarded with success in their experiment on the eve of the celebration of the National Day in that year.

The establishment of the expanded experimental workshop for the synthesis of acetaldehyde with the solution of acetylene was not without hitches. The catalyst used in the laboratory for this project was cadmium and calcium phosphate. After many years of research and improvement, they all felt quite satisfied. In the beginning they were full of confidence and planned to achieve results in about half a year. But in the first test run, they found this catalyst too weak in functional strength and not suitable for production in the fluidized-bed. A shortage in resources was encountered following the increase in the quantity used. Cadmium is also poisonous in nature and unfavorable to the health of workers and conservation of the environment. The practice of production is the sole criterion for examining the results of scientific research, but expanded experiments negated the results obtained in the laboratory.

With the support of the leading members of the university, the teachers, workers and technicians in the small detachment in the plant organized three-in-one combination groups to carry out investigations in more than 20 factories in various places in the country. They realized that several vinylon plants in the country could not start production because they had no way to solve the question of catalyst of a similar type. The great revolutionary teacher Engels pointed out: "Once there is in society a demand for technology, such a demand could push science forward more efficiently than ten universities." The urgent need of building socialism in the motherland drove them to protect the physical health of workers in production, and aroused their proletarian feelings. They put forward a research proposed to "discard cadium and calcium phosphate and look for a new catalyst." In cooperation with the workers and technicians, and after a brave fight for several months, they eventually produced successfully through research a non-poisonous zinc oxide of good mechanical strength that could be made by simple methods with raw materials readily available--the silica gel catalyst, which achieved better results in the trial run and was welcomed by fraternal units.

The teachers of the two above-mentioned link up plants participating in the construction of the expanded experimental workshops took part in the whole process extending from scientific research through designing, capital construction and installation to the trial run. In their work they humbly received re-education from the working class and seriously transformed their world outlook and heightened their ability to integrate theory with practice. They adopted the formula of the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people, and on the basis of practice, seriously summed up the experience in scientific research and practical production of these two projects and other projects, including "synthesis of ethylene at low pressure to produce a highly effective catalyst" and "chemical modulation of biological fixation of nitrogen." They raised perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge and voiced their own opinions on a series of theoretical problems bearing on the reaction mechanism of several types of catalysts, the structure of the center of activity of the catalyst and the poisonous mechanism of the catalyst. They wrote theses, enriched the theory

of complex catalysis, and laid down a good foundation for compiling new teaching materials for specialties and for organizing three-in-one combination teaching.

In the process of building the expanded experimental workshops for the synthesis of benzene with acetylene, teachers in the factory held a short-course training class for the workers in the factory. They compiled teaching materials for training in coordination with the realities of the workshop and gave on-the-spot instructions in the workshop. The teaching materials for the training class were revised many times and adopted as part of the teaching materials for the class for conducting agricultural and industrial experiments at selected spots of the specialty in organic synthesis. In the first half year of 1971, students in this class of the specialty in organic synthesis went to the workshop for the synthesis of benzene with acetylene in No. 3 Chemical Plant at Amoy to integrate production with technical reform activities and to study basic chemistry and part of the theory of catalysis. The students participated in production in the real sense in the workshop and understood the whole production process in the synthesis of benzene. In the laboratory they also carried out analogue experiments and technical reforms and laid emphasis on the study of theory on the basis of practice. For example, through the practice of the process of producing acetylene, they studied the basic law of gas; through the practice of the process of purification, they studied the reaction to oxidation reduction; and through the practice of the process of synthesis, they studied the rate of chemical reaction, the basic concept of chemical equilibrium and the basic knowledge of catalyst reactions. The teacher responsible for this part of teaching had "a head for figures" in organizing teaching. After more than two months of on-the-spot teaching, the students had grasped certain basic theories and knowledge, and could use the knowledge acquire to explain the technological flow and procedure of production and solve some problems in technical reforms. Their ability to analyze and solve problems was comparatively raised. Recently, the teachers in the catalysis specialty taught the students in the study class for catalysis more difficult complex theories on catalysis in combination with these two projects and they likewise reaped better results.

As we popularized the scientific research results and set up bases outside the university, in accordance with the need of professional development, we also actively planned for the construction multiple purpose chemical engineering experimental plants (including catalyst, battery and organic silicon workshops) in the university in accordance with the need of expanding the specialties. The bases in the university are closely coordinated with the bases outside the university, and they promote each other in scientific research and supplement each other in teaching. For example, the catalyst workshop is comparatively small in scale with a stronger degree of adaptability to facilities. Besides its capability to match with the development of the chemical industry in the place and produce a small quantity of many categories of commonly used catalysts, it also can supply bases for conducting three-in-one combination teaching inside the school, thus enabling the students to grasp the basic techniques and raise their ability to integrate theory with practice through preparing catalysts and testing their conventional performances.

In the past few years, while we established links between factories and the university and set up factories operated by the university and three-in-one

combination bases inside and outside the university, we also paid attention to the transformation of the laboratory so as to make it serve more effectively teaching, scientific research and production.

In the spring of 1971, the laboratory of the specialty in electro-chemistry assumed the task of producing through research a battery small in size and light in weight but with a great storage capacity for electricity. They worked hard as a team day and night and repeatedly carried out experiments. In more than half a year, they achieved preliminary success in research and production and were praised by the units concerned. Although the battery was produced, it still had the drawbacks of short period of storage in damp places, undue leakage and high cost of production. Should we go on to raise its performance and lower its cost of production to suit uses on a wider scale? Some comrades deemed this to be mainly a question of technology and that our scientific university should carry on "theoretical" research. To attack this sort of erroneous thoughts, we organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, promote mass revolutionary criticism and let them bring their problems out of the university to factories, rural areas and armed force units and come into contact with realities on the widest scale to get opinions. On this basis, we seriously summed up experience and paid attention to the raising of knowledge from the perceptual to the rational level. Starting from the need of national defense and the demand for batteries by agricultural and industrial production, we analyzed the existing batteries and the gap between use and demand, and found out therefrom the theoretical problems of a common nature for study. To transform a battery into a chargeable battery, they built through self-reliance a set of apparatus and equipment for studying the methods of electro-chemistry and actively carried out research into the theoretical problems of electro-chemistry. After a year's efforts, they eventually successfully transformed batteries which could only be used once into storage batteries that could be re-charged over ten times. These not only gave impetus to raising the level of scientific research in the laboratory, but also laid down favorable conditions for reforming the curriculums for specialties, the compilation of teaching materials and the teaching methods. Over three years of practice this laboratory has revealed to us that the departments of sciences in a comprehensive university must be run with open-doors, and establish the new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production. They should also pay attention to the reform and reconstruction of laboratories so as to turn them into important components for linking up the university with factories, and for fitting together the university-operated factories as three-in-one combination bases inside and outside the university.

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TRAINING OF NEW CADRES

Tackle the Training and Selection of New Cadres As An Important Task

by

the CCP Committee of Hunch'un Hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 6, 1973)

The political report of the Party's 10th National Congress calls on the Party organizations at various levels to put constantly on the agenda the training of millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. This is a major event bearing on the destiny and future of the Party and the State. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. Therefore, it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way." In compliance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao, our hsien Party committee in the past few years trained and promoted 56 new cadres at and above the level of the commune vice chairman, 33 of them minority cadres and seven of them women cadres. With new blood injected into the leading squads at the hsien and commune levels, the fruits of the great cultural revolution were consolidated. The building of basic-level Party organizations and political power was strengthened. The unity of the people of various nationalities was bolstered. An excellent situation unfolded in revolution and production.

On the question of selecting and promoting new cadres, a struggle between the two kinds of ideology and the two lines had raged within our hsien Party committee.

Should the practice of the "three-in-one" combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young be followed or should seniority be stressed with the young held in contempt? Herein lies struggle. In discussing the promotion of an educated youth as a deputy secretary of the commune Party committee, the hsien Party committee ran into this problem. This educated youth from a worker's family came to join and settle in a production team in Hunch'un hsien in 1969. He struck root in the countryside and combined hard study with assiduous practice. He cultivated a profound class feeling toward the poor and lower-middle peasants. In class struggle and the struggle for production, he gave a very good showing. But at two hsien Party committee discussions on his promotion as a cadre, a unanimous view was not reached. Some people considered him too shallow in experience and unequal to the responsibility of leadership. Some others opined that he might be promoted but not put on the top of the list. Some other such views were aired. To unify thinking and heighten awareness, we seriously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. Everyone came to understand that stressing seniority is a remnant of an old class concept running counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian cadres line. Generally speaking, those with more experience in revolutionary struggle have a stronger work capacity. But young cadres have their own strong points, experience and capacity for work that also could be gradually enriched and enhanced. The socialist revolutionary cause cannot be accomplished by one single generation. If no importance is

attached to the training of young new cadres, there is danger of the socialist revolutionary cause being interrupted. With heightened awareness, we not only selected that educated youth as a deputy secretary of the commune Party committee but also put the selection and promotion of new cadres as a regular important item on the agenda of the Party committee.

Should the combination of virtues and talents be insisted upon? This is also a question of principle. We had planned to promote a worker to a leading post in a department directly under the hsien. When the organization department took up the matter with the quarters concerned, a great majority of people considered him all right. But a small number held that his low cultural level disqualified him as a leader. We seriously studied a series of teachings from Chairman Mao about the education of a large number of cadres from among workers. The great significance of selecting outstanding elements from among workers as cadres was realized. We repeatedly applied the five requirements for successors as the yardstick. It was held that this worker was capable of studying hard and keeping in contact with the masses and also had a certain work ability. He could thus assume leadership work in the department.

In the past few years, the new cadres promoted by us mostly came from among workers and peasants and from the lower levels. They played a tremendous role in different leadership posts.

Should we "appoint people on their merit" or "employ people close to us"? This was another problem encountered by us. At a hsien Party committee discussion on the promotion of a new cadre, the great majority of comrades expressed their approval. But some considered that this cadre was "fond of talking back" and "fond of finding fault" and they were against his promotion. Still some others felt that as far as requirements were concerned, this cadre should be promoted, but emotionally they were reluctant to promote him. So they did not make their attitude clear. After study, everyone realized that employment of cadres could only be prompted by fundamental proletarian interests with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao taken as the yardstick from the standpoint of Party spirit. In no way could personal like or dislike, or emotional factors be taken as the criterion.

Should one's whole history and whole work career be taken into consideration or should one thing at a given time be taken as the basis? This was the fourth problem encountered by us. A secretary of the League committee of a commune studied assiduously and conscientiously and worked energetically and intensely. In discussing taking her on as a new force to consolidate the leading body of the commune, some people said that she was not wholeheartedly devoted to rural work and that her case should be given further consideration. We sent people to the commune to make an investigation. It was found that she did once show lack of concentration but with the help of the Party committee, she had overcome such an erroneous idea. We took the five requirements as a guide in assessing her whole history and her overall work career. It was decided to promote her as vice chairman of the commune revolutionary committee.

With new cadres promoted to leadership posts, how should we bring about their rapid improvement and their proper growth? Our attention concentrated on the following three aspects:

First, we must let new cadres read and study assiduously and improve their awareness of the line. At first, we paid sole attention to helping them improve their competence in leadership work and acquire nothing more than the ability to cope with what was of immediate need. Thus, some new cadres directed their energies to their work alone and paid no attention to reading and study in between work. As a result, their growth was slow. Later, we summed up such a lesson. In a planned way, we arranged for new cadres to attend study classes at the provincial, chou and hsien levels, made regular check-up on their study progress, organized them to exchange experience and understanding in study, and made a point of guiding them in applying revolutionary theory to a summing-up of practical experience and combining theory with practice and combining reading with the transformation of the world outlook.

Second, we must let new cadres shoulder heavy burdens and improve their skills in struggle. After a Korean young female worker was promoted as a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, we felt that she was young and had little experience and did not assign her concrete work. This made it difficult for her to raise her capacity for work. Such a shortcoming was later rectified. Boldly we gave her a free hand in health, woman and other work and let a hsien Party committee deputy secretary help her sum up work experience. She was enabled to raise her leadership capacity very rapidly. She won the praise of the masses.

Third, old cadres must help new cadres with wholehearted eagerness. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All old cadres should welcome the new ones with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude," we took the practice of having the old lead the new and combining the new with the old as an effective measure for new cadre training. Old cadres constantly kept themselves informed of the study, ideological and work conditions of new cadres, and helped them apply the standpoint, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze and tackle problems. When shortcomings and foibles of one kind or another appeared among the new cadres in the course of growth, the old cadres warmly helped them rectify same through revolutionary practice.

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STATE FARMS

Southwest China State Farms Help People's Communes

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 13, 1973)

more than 400 state farms in southwest china's szechwan province supplied local people's communes with 6,500 tons of good seed, 37,000 head of fine animals and a great amount of good silkworm seed last year.

joint efforts by the farms, local research institutes and communes meant that 90 per cent of the province's wheat area is planted to good strains, as is 60 per cent of the paddy rice area and 80 per cent of the rapeseed area.

china's state farms support the collective economy of people's communes in addition to providing the state with farm produce. one of their major tasks is to breed and spread good seed strains.

almost every county in the province has a state farm. the farms test new strains developed by agricultural research institutes and popularize those that suit local conditions. they also breed good seed themselves.

workers of the hsinmin farm in nanchung county made investigations among commune members who wanted a new wheat variety that could be sown later, would mature earlier and give high yield. their aim was to increase multiple-cropping index. after a few years' hard work, the farm developed the variety and it is used throughout the county. the per-hectare yield increased by 10-15 per cent.

huitung county has complex natural conditions consisting of valleys, a cold hilly area and a sub-tropical area. maize, the main crop there, used to give low yield. after years of experiments, a state farm nurtured a few hybrid varieties of maize suitable for different areas. output multiplied. one of the strains yielded from 6 to 9.7 tons per hectare.

the state farms rely on the mass line in popularizing fine strains. suining county developed a superior cotton strain and sent technicians to production teams to help set up groups to breed this strain. now the county has 900 such groups. last year it averaged 0.9 tons of ginned cotton per hectare and the highest output was 1.5 tons per hectare.

in popularizing fine seeds and advanced farming techniques, the state farms help production teams train technicians. one farm in pengan county trained 270 technicians in paddy rice, cotton and fruit trees for communes or production teams.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Big Changes in Southwest China Multi-National Commune

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 12, 1973)

a multi-national commune in southwest china's yunnan province has doubled its grain output since its founding in 1958 through the concerted efforts of the commune members to improve farming conditions.

the fengyi people's commune in the tali pai autonomous chou, where pai, han, hui, yi and lisu peoples live in close friendship, is situated in a mountain valley by erhhai lake. the polo river winds through the valley to the lake. before liberation, the land on the mountain slopes was parched in the dry season, while a few days' rain would inundate the fields by the river side.

the people set up agricultural cooperatives. after liberation with aid from the people's government, they began to harness the polo river, filling in the silted river bed and opening a 13-kilometre-long new river course and a drainage canal.

in order to solve the problem of alternating drought and flood, a reservoir was planned for the upper reaches of the river. it would take one million work days, submerge 53 hectares of farmland of a cooperative and force two villages to relocate. but the lack of labour power and funds before the founding of the commune made it impossible to do.

the commune however planned the use of land so that it could be built. commune members of han nationality in sanshao production brigade on the upper reaches of the river supported the project. they said: "though our 53 hectares of farmland will be submerged, the 2,000 hectares along the river will benefit." commune members of pai and hui nationalities in the production brigades to be benefited by the project gave the sanshao production brigade 26 hectares of farmland and helped build new villages for the two han villages. after all preparations were made, the commune organized the multi-national people and began the project. the reservoir, with a storage capacity of 8 million cubic metres, was completed in 1967. the commune also built 72 ponds and 20 pumping stations along side erhhai lake.

thus 85 per cent of the commune's farmland can give stable high yields despite excessive rain or dry spells. grain yield reached 6.2 tons per hectare in 1972 and the total output was double that of 1957.

increased production brought a steady rise in the public accumulation funds. with the help of the state, the commune has purchased 20 tractors, bringing over 60 per cent of the farmland under mechanized ploughing. at the same time, the production brigades and teams bought more than 600 machines to thresh grain, hull rice, grind flour, crush fodder and do other jobs.

while putting the stress on increasing grain output the commune has diversified its economy, including growing tea bushes and fruit trees, fishing, animal husbandry and making farm tools and bricks.

the machines have freed more manpower to transform 33 hectares of boggy land in the lower reaches of the polo river into fertile farmland. fields have been levelled for working by machines and providing good drainage and irrigation.

the commune has a 50-bed hospital with 34 doctors and nurses. all brigades have health centres and teams have health workers. primary schools now come to 66, as against 3 in the early post-liberation years. nine have junior middle school classes.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Outstanding Team of Lathe-Turners Maintains Record in China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 13, 1973)

the ma heng-chang team, a nationally known unit in a northeast china machine tools plant, has overfulfilled its state targets every quarter and every year since it was founded 24 years ago. its rate of up-to-standard products has always been over 99 per cent.

this team in the number two machine tools plant in tsitsihar, heilungkiang province, is named after its first leader, a model worker known since the early days after liberation. at the age of 65, ma heng-chang is now the plant's chief mechanic. the present team is made up of 26 lathe-turners, most of whom have been recruited since 1969.

when the team was set up in april 1949, its members braved bombing by enemy aircraft and stuck to their work posts and overfulfilled their quotas every month in support

of the war of liberation. later they initiated a socialist emulation campaign to which over 18,000 outstanding units all over the country responded enthusiastically. the team itself fulfilled its tasks under the first two five-year plans two years and three months ahead of schedule.

members of the team have adhered to chairman mao's instruction "grasp revolution, promote production" during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they take an active part in political activities while persisting in working eight hours a day, beating their production targets every month.

just as the team was working to overfulfil the monthly target towards the end of june last year, it received an emergency assignment to help repair the river dykes against an imminent flood. all members of the team took part and finished their consignment of work within a short time. the plant gave them three days off but no one accepted it. on the contrary, they worked still harder in those days and completed their task for the month.

the ma heng-chang team has trained 230 apprentices as skilled workers and over 40 others as cadres through the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment over the last 24 years. some of them have been promoted to leading administrative or technical posts in the plant and others have gone to new factories elsewhere. though the membership of this team has kept changing all these years, everyone in the team has a serious attitude toward state plans. they regard it as their duty to fulfil every task in support of the country's socialist construction and the chinese and the world revolution.

the team has kept improving its technique and equipment as an effective measure to fulfil production plans. its first leader, ma heng-chang, became known throughout the country 20 years ago for improving fixtures. the team has since made 756 technical innovations, and adopted more than 100 advanced methods evolved by other plants. some of the innovations helped raise production two to seven fold. the team now can make a main shaft in little more than two hours as against 32 hours before. the high political consciousness of the team plays a dicisive role in fulfilling the state plan. soon after its formation, the team worked out a series of regulations to ensure its progress. these include mutual help in technical matters, tools management, quality inspection and analysis of rejects. the regulations were improved from time to time according to the party's policies and the growth of production. the whole team observes the regulations consciously. summing up his experience, a veteran worker known for the high quality of his

products said that he would never start his machine before he was sure that it was in good order, the cutting tools sharp and all preparations made.

the team holds a meeting every year to commemorate its founding. former team leaders and members are invited to recall how in difficult war conditions they stuck to their work posts despite enemy bombing and made weapons to support the front for nation-wide liberation. the team considers it important to give the young workers socialist education through the glorious revolutionary tradition.

ma heng-chang said: "to make these young people true successors of the proletariat, we must tell them the principles of the revolution and the responsibility of the working class in building socialism because they never experienced the sufferings the working people experienced in the old society."

POWER STATIONS

East China University Compiles Book on Power Stations

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 13, 1973)

some teachers in east china's chekiang university have recently compiled a book on the construction of small hydro-power stations for the countryside.

running to seven hundred thousand words, the book explains how to design, construct and install small power stations under various conditions. it sums up the experience of the chinese countryside, chekiang province in particular, in power generation and tells of the latest developments. with knowledge from this book, a student is able to tackle all the current problems arising in building small hydro-power stations.

the book is a result of the efforts of the teachers who implemented chairman mao's proletarian line on education and got first-hand experience in the countryside.

the university in the past, working under the influence of the revisionist educational line, put the stress on large power stations copied from other countries. these did not suit the needs of china's countryside.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, teachers and students criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao and did away with the slavish comprador philosophy. they toured 33 counties in the province to make investigations and got a clearer idea of how to construct small, medium and big power stations, especially the first two.

mountainous chekiang province has many streams, but there were only three small hydro-power stations at the time of liberation. there are now 3,600 and the peasants want to put up more, particularly those living in remote mountain areas. they say: "electricity is important for making preparations against war and natural disasters." but they lack technicians.

the teachers were determined to compile new teaching materials to train technicians for the countryside.

they looked up foreign literature and former teaching materials and found no answer to the construction of small power stations. they made up their minds to learn first-hand from the peasants and at the same time help train peasant-technicians.

they held four training classes in the villages in three years. teachers and students studies and summed up the experience of the peasant-builders. they found that horizontal-type generators are widely used owing to small fall of water in the mountains, but the university taught mostly vertical-type generators. so the teachers added horizontal-type generators to their book. a peasant-technician must be a jack of all trades. so they combined engineering, mechanics and power generation, and streamlined the materials according to planning, designing, construction, installation, handling and maintenance.

some workers and peasant-technicians gave a lot of help in compiling the book. the teachers asked a veteran worker of a power station to give lectures on installation and worked with him in installing a generating set. they then wrote the chapter "installation". a peasant-engineer had designed and made a semi-automatic device to control the sluice gate. he gave the teachers his blueprints. these are included in the book.

copies of the draft of the book were sent to more than 20 power stations and factories. experienced workers and peasant-technicians gave many valuable opinions for revising the text.

compilation of the book helped the teachers and students revolutionize their ideology. they spent much time in the countryside fighting the elements alongside the peasants. rain or shine, they did surveying or installed machines. they said: "in writing the book, we started a revolution to change our world outlook."

the book is welcomed by the people. brigade book-keeper tao szu-kao studied it at a training class. after returning to his production brigade, he and his comrades surveyed seven irrigation canals and built a dozen small power stations. many people want the book, saying it is just what they need.

Many Small Power Stations in East China Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 12, 1973)

more than 4,600 small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 155,000 kw now bring electricity to people's communes in east china's fukien province. eighty per cent of the capacity was added during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

numerous mountain streams in the province provide favourable conditions for hydro-electric power development. but there were only five small power stations run by capitalists before liberation in 1949, their total capacity being only 505 kw. after liberation, under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the peasants made use of local water resources to put up small hydro-electric power stations. criticism of the revisionist line during the cultural revolution further stimulated their initiative.

many educated young people and former poor and lower-middle peasants have been trained as power station builders and operators through practice. yungchun county alone has trained more than 2,000 electricians for its small power industry.

in the spirit of self-reliance, commune members in many counties have used bamboo, stone and cement pipes instead of iron and steel ones. they have recently made cement pipes reinforced by steel wire netting.

nanan county has completed a project consisting of a number of small hydro-electric power stations and water turbine pumps with a combined capacity of 3,100 kw. they hoist water in six stages to irrigate 2,800 hectares of farmland on hill slopes. reservoirs have been built in many places to regulate the supply of water to the power stations.

the small hydro-electric power stations have promoted power-driven irrigation, mechanization of rice-husking, flour-milling, timber-sawing, fodder-cutting and grain threshing. they have also helped develop small local industries, including coal and iron mining and farm machinery, fertilizer, cement and paper making.

DESERT CONTROL

Uighur People's Commune Transforms Desert

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 12, 1973)

a commune made up of people of uighur nationality in sinkiang, northwest china, has created a land of plenty out of a near-desert area known as the "fire-box" where the annual evaporation is 200 times the annual precipitation.

by relying on the might of the collective economy and bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the wuhsing (five-star) people's commune has turned its cotton and grain fields into a checkerboard crisscrossed by irrigation ditches and tree-belts. its output of grain has risen eightfold, cotton five-fold and grapes 21-fold, compared with the early post-liberation years.

the commune lies in central turfan, a depression below sea level. to its north and west stretch many miles of desert and gobi. meteorological data show that atmospheric temperature in summer may go up to 47 degrees centigrade and surface temperature 75 degrees centigrade. the annual evaporation ranges between 3,000 and 3,600 millimetres whereas the annual precipitation is only 16.6 millimetres. to make things worse, there are more than 30 windstorms a year that carry large quantities of destructive sand. in the 60 years prior to liberation, sandstorms buried seven villages and turned large tracts of farmland into sand dunes. many families were forced to flee their homestead.

the uighur peasants began planting trees to combat sandstorms after liberation. but over-all planning was made only in 1958 when the 30-odd agricultural producers' co-ops there merged into a big people's commune.

the plan called for digging a trunk irrigation canal through the gobi to lead in melted snow and planting sand-breaks in wind funnels and shelterbelts around the farmland.

large-scale work began in 1964 when the peasants warmly responded to the great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". the commune put in one quarter of its 12,000-strong work force and part of its collective accumulation funds for the construction.

in building the 50-kilometre-long canal through the gobi, the commune members braved cold in winter and heat in summer, dug holes in the ground for shelter and fetched drinking water on donkey-back from miles away.

in one place, the canal had to be built across a gully where mountain torrents coming down during the spring that might destroy the project. the peasants ingeniously built a culvert under the gully for the canal to pass through and used gravel and cement to line the bed and banks of the canal to prevent seepage. the canal, with a flow of 12 cubic metres per second, has enabled the commune to enlarge its irrigated acreage by 2,500 hectares.

the commune spent more than a million yuan and 2.38 million man-days on the canal in seven years. the project called for the removal of two million cubic metres of earth and stone. the lining of the canal required 320,000 cubic metres of gravel. "such a project is certainly beyond the reach of any of the former agricultural cooperatives, to say nothing of individual peasants," a leading member of the commune remarked.

the commune has also organized its members to plant trees in the slack farming season during winter and spring. led by the commune party committee, the peasants in 1964 planted a sand-break, five kilometres long and 22 metres deep, in a wind funnel, but a sandstorm the next spring destroyed most of the saplings. undaunted, they planted again and built an earthen wall and fence to protect the young trees. their sustained efforts finally prevailed. since 1964, the commune has removed more than one hundred sand dunes and planted 1,500 kilometres of treebelts totalling four million trees. more than 500 hectares of land was thus reclaimed from the sand.

the shelterbelts have stood the test of many windstorms which lashed the area at a speed of more than 100 kilometres per hour.

the commune has since 1964 become more than self-sufficient in grain, cotton and fruit, and made rapid progress in forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production. in the past three years, it has sold the state an annual average of 1,600 tons of grain, 650 tons of cotton, 35,000 kilograms of cooking oil as well as large quantities of grapes, honey, vegetables, meat and silkcocoons.

every family in the commune now has a grain reserve and ninety per cent of the families have built new houses. most make bank deposits. carpets and tapestries, luxuries for landlords in the past, are now common in the homes of uighur peasants.

sixty-year-old ahbu lezi, a landless uighur peasant before liberation, now has a family of eight. last year the family got a thousand yuan in cash in addition to their allotment of grain, cooking oil and fruit. ahbu lezi could not earn enough to feed and clad

himself before liberation though he toiled all the year round. he got married in 1952 when he was thirtynine years old.

"i had neither land nor house in the old society. i wore gunny-like cloth. today i need not worry about food or clothing. we owe all our happiness to chairman mao and the communist party. we uighur peasants can never forget this," ahbu tezi said.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets African Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with jean-claude ganga, secretary-general of the supreme council for sport in africa, and his party.

present on the occasion was charge d'affaires ad interim of the congolese embassy in china abdoul-kader diawara.

also present were leading member of the physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan, and leading members of departments concerned including wang to, chou ming-chi, sung chung, chou cheng, wang wen-chung and ho chen-liang.

President of African Volleyball Federation Chadly Zouiten Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

chadly zouiten, president of the african volleyball federation, wound up his friendly visit to china, and left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned chao pin and sung chung.

during his stay in china, chadly zouiten paid friendly visits in peking, shanghai and kwangchow.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

President of People's Bank of China Meets and Fetes Albanian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

president chen hsi-yu of the people's bank of china met and feted here this afternoon all members of the joint delegation of the state bank of albania and the savings insurance bureau headed by haxhire brahja, deputy director of the state bank of albania. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here attended the meeting and banquet.

present on the occasion were chiao pei-hsin and fang kao, vice-presidents of the people's bank of china, and keng tao-ming, general manager of the people's insurance company of china.

the albanian delegation arrived in peking by air this morning on a visit to china at the invitation of the people's bank of china and the people's insurance company of china.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves for Argentina

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

a chinese government delegation led by sun so-chang, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, left peking by air today for argentina to negotiate on a sino-argentine trade agreement at the invitation of the argentine government.

seeing it off at the airport were cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned liu shu, chang pao-sheng, tan chao-fan and li ju-hai, and charge d'affaires ad.interim e. ros and economic counsellor a. audisio of the argentine embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Leaves London for Home

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 11, 1973)

the chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation with wang yeh-chiu as the leader and hsia nai as the deputy leader left here for home this afternoon after a friendly visit to britain.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by c.d. hamilton, chairman of the "times," c.w. wright, deputy secretary in the department of education and science representing viscount eccles, british paymaster-general and minister responsible for the arts, and other government officials.

also present at the airport was sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain.

during its stay in britain, the chinese delegation made a tour of london, york, cambridge, stratford-upon-avon and other cities and visited the british museum, shakespeare's birthplace, archaeological sites, galleries of greece and exhibitions of important antiquities, books and manuscripts. it also visited universities, colleges and research laboratories for archaeology. wherever they went, members of the delegation were accorded a cordial welcome and reception by personnel concerned, of the british government, and other friends.

viscount eccles, british paymaster-general and minister responsible for the arts, and chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang held receptions on september 27 and october 6 respectively in honour of the chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation.

the chinese delegation arrived here on september 26. it attended the opening ceremony of the "unearthed relics exhibition of the people's republic of china" on september 28.

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Back from London

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

the chinese delegation led by wang yeh-chiu and hsia nai returned here today after attending the opening ceremony of the unearthed relics exhibition of the people's republic of china in london and paying a visit to britain.

the delegation was met at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council shih shao-hua, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin lin, leading member of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data liu yang-chiao, curator of the palace museum wu chung-chao and curator of the museum of chinese history yang chen-ya. british ambassador to china j.m. addis was also present.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Table Tennis Team Holds First Match in Cameroon

(NCNA-English Douala, Oct. 10, 1973)

china's szechwan provincial table tennis team held its first friendly match with cameroonian players on the evening of october 8 in douala, capital of littoral province of cameroon.

among the hundreds of spectators were marcel mengueme, governor of littoral province, andrea michel epee, plenipotentiary government delegate to the city of douala (who assumes the functions of mayor), and other senior local officers and officials.

a total of six competitions in men's singles were held. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the match, after which exhibitions were given by players of the two countries.

the chinese team with ni tse as leader and chao chi-hsin as deputy leader arrived in douala by air on october 7. they were warmly welcomed upon their arrival by local administrative officials and leading members of the sports circles. governor marcel mengueme received yesterday all the members of the chinese team, and had a warm and friendly conversation with them.

during their stay in douala, the chinese players also visited several factories where they were cordially received.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

chairman mao tsetung met with canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau at chungnanhai this afternoon. he extended a warm welcome to the canadian prime minister on his official visit to china on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada.

chairman mao had a wide-ranging conversation with prime minister trudeau in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the meeting were premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman wang hung-wen, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, english interpreters tang wen-sheng and shen jo-yun and french interpreter lo hsu.

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Gives Grand Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau gave a grand reciprocal banquet here this evening on the occasion of his visit to china at the time of the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada.

attending the banquet were chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

present were mrs. trudeau, canadian ambassador to china e.j. small and his wife, and canadian officials who are accompanying the prime minister.

the banquet hall of the great hall of the people was hung with the five-star national flag of the people's republic of china and the canadian maple-leaf national flag. the chinese and canadian friends clinked glasses to the

ever-growing friendly relations between the two peoples since the establishment of diplomatic relations three years ago.

prime minister trudeau and premier chou en-lai made speeches at the banquet.

prime minister trudeau said: "these have been very pleasant days in peking." "i leave peking tonight, heartened with the agreements we have reached, cheered by the frankness and fullness of our discussions." he added: "tonight, we celebrate the decision taken by our respective governments to enter into diplomatic relations. ... it surely portends a future bright with promise for the friendship of the canadian and chinese peoples."

premier chou en-lai said: "at the time of the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, prime minister trudeau has come to our country for a friendly visit. this shows that the relations between our two countries are entering a new stage." he requested the canadian friends to convey the chinese people's sincere friendship and good wishes to the canadian people at large when they returned home.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee pei shih-chang and lin chiao-chih; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned han nien-lung, hsiao ching-kuang, hsiang chung-hua, yao yi-lin, chou hua-min, yu sang, huang shu-tse, liu jen, wang ping-chien, hsiao peng, chang pin, tang ke, chao lan, yu mei, hsia chih-hsu, chu mu-chih, wang hai-jung, ma jen-hui, yao hsiao-cheng, chou pei-yuan, wang chien-chung, liu yang-chiao, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, hao liang, liu ching-tang, wang shou-jen, pan fei, ho wen-chin, chia ting, lin ping, wang chen, li yung-ting and li shu-lan, as well as chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin and his wife chang ying.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present.

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau's Speech at
Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

following is the full text of canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau's speech at the reciprocal banquet he gave here this evening:

mr. premier,
distinguished guests,
ladies and gentlemen,

i wish to thankyou, mr. premier, for accepting my invitation to share your evening with my colleagues and myself, and for honouring canada with your presence. these have been very pleasant days in peking, and i'm happy that this phase of my visit should conclude in such a congenial atmosphere.

as we walked to the western hill yesterday we saw the leaves turning to red and this reminded us of canada. our maple leaves are also turning to red at this time of the year. these leaves are our national symbol. and from these trees we produce sugar, some of which is in front of you and which we hope will remind you of canada in the days to come.

we thought of the weather and reflected that soon snow will be coming to china and to canada. we talked about the importance of our people of meeting this challenge of the weather and the cold.

the world-wide excitement created by chairman mao and by yourself, mr. premier, is found in your willingness to face such challenges, and in your genius in organizing the chinese people to face them with you. your government has awakened a spirit in your people, as few governments in the history of the world have succeeded in doing; a spirit of cooperation, of involvement, of community and individual betterment, of self-discipline.

the social experiment which you are conducting in this country has already demonstrated its success. its interest to canadians is found in the fact that it emphasizes in many respects -- though by no means all -- goals identical to those held by us. we, too, cherish the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process; we, too, seek to acquire for all members of our society adequate education and health care, decent living standards and social security; we, too, seek freely creative and satisfying lives for all our people.

and in the pursuit of those goals, many of the values demonstrated by the chinese people are found as well in canada.

we do not assess in identical fashion all aspects of today's world -- with our distinct histories, geographies and cultures it is inconceivable that we could see eye to eye on all issues -- but we do agree on the fundamental need for world peace, and the equally fundamental need for all countries to determine their own fate and design their own future.

we live in a century, mr. premier, where, increasingly, national greatness is measured not in terms of martial grandeur or even economic accomplishment, but in terms of individual welfare and human dignity. no longer is military might or political hegemony the yardstick of achievement. the true test of a government is found in its ability to provide its people with a sense of worth, of accomplishment, of fulfilment.

when the history of the twentieth century is finally written, the leaders who will be singled out for honourable mention will be those who have succeeded in devising and operating a society which ensures for every individual an understanding of his hopes and an adequate provision for his needs; a society which shares its resources justly and permits its citizens to participate and to contribute.

tonight, mr. premier, we celebrate the decision taken by our respective governments to enter into diplomatic relations and to offer to the peoples of canada and the people's republic of china the opportunity to forge links advantageous and enriching to each. it is an auspicious occasion to do so for tonight -- october 13, 1973 -- is the third anniversary of the agreement between our governments to enter into diplomatic relations. and if i may be permitted a personal aside, it is 13 years since i sat in the great hall at the banquet on the occasion of chinese national holiday, i sat in the great hall at the banquet and thought that canada must some day enter into diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china and i saw at a distance and with admiration the leaders of china. tonight it is a very moving occasion for me to be host at the dinner in the great hall for some of these leaders. if omens are of significance, surely this one portends a bright future, a future bright with promise for the friendship of the canadian and chinese people.

i leave peking tonight, mr. premier, heartened with the agreements we have reached, cheered by the frankness and fullness of our discussions, grateful for the hospitality you have accorded our party.

your excellency premier chou en-lai,
distinguished chinese friends,
ladies and gentlemen,

it gives me great pleasure to propose a toast

- to the health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung
- to the health of the acting chairman of the people's republic of china, his excellency tung pi-wu
- to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai
- to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present
- to the prosperity of china and the happiness of her people
- to the friendship between the peoples of canada and china and the continuous development of the relations between our two countries.

Premier Chou En-lai's Toast at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's toast at the reciprocal banquet given by canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau here this evening:

the right honourable pierre elliott trudeau,
respected prime minister, and mrs. trudeau,
distinguished guests from canada,
friends and comrades,

today, we are very glad to attend this grand banquet given by prime minister trudeau and grateful for the friendly words the right honourable prime minister has just spoken.

three years ago today, diplomatic relations were formally established between canada and the people's republic of china. this important step opening up new prospects for the relations between the two countries was warmly welcomed by the people of both our countries and produced a good effect internationally. as we all know, prime minister trudeau played an important part in this matter. and at the time of the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, the right honourable prime minister has come to our country for a friendly visit. this shows that the relations between our two countries are entering a new stage.

the right honourable mr. prime minister's visit to china has yielded very good results. today, chairman mao tsetung has met the right honourable prime minister and they have had a cordial and friendly conversation. in the past few days, we have had an extensive and free exchange of views on issues of common concern in a friendly atmosphere. we have signed the sino-canadian trade agreement and reached a series of agreements on bilateral cooperation and exchange. we agree that development of the relations between china and canada is a common desire of both sides and is in the fundamental interests of both peoples.

although china and canada have different social systems, we both accept the principle that all countries in the world, big or small, strong or weak, should treat each other as equals and with respect so that the independence and sovereignty of every country will be maintained and its national economy developed. the chinese government and people are ready to work together with the canadian government and people for the realization of this principle.

our distinguished guests will leave peking to-night to continue their visit in other parts of our country. you will make more contacts with the chinese people and get to know more about china's past and present. china is still a developing country and is rather backward economically. however, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have confidence to build up their country and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity. we request our friends to convey the chinese people's sincere friendship and good wishes to the canadian people at large when they return home.

i propose a toast

to the steady development of the friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples,
to the health of his excellency the right honourable roland michener, governor-general of canada,
to the health of the right honourable prime minister and mrs. trudeau,
to the health of all the other distinguished guests from canada,
to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and
to the health of all our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Prime Minister Trudeau Holds Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau said at a press conference he gave here this evening that the discussions between him and the chinese leaders were "extremely warm and indicative of a high order of mutual respect and regard".

prime minister trudeau said, the atmosphere of his interview with chairman mao tsetung is extremely cordial. it is a memorable experience. chairman mao enjoys his health.

prime minister trudeau told the chinese and foreign correspondents present about the results of the talks between the two sides.

on the trade and economic aspect, he said, there had been a favourable development of two-way trade since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1970. trade between canada and china increased considerably both in terms of value and composition. as a further important step in the development of trade relations, the two sides signed a trade agreement which would serve as a framework for the development of trade between canada and china over the next three years. in the trade agreement, both governments agreed to facilitate the development of mutually beneficial long-term commercial arrangements between the relevant trading bodies and enterprises of the two countries.

the canadian prime minister said that in the medical science and health care field, canada would send medical workers to china to learn the technique of acupuncture analgesia, and china would send medical workers to canada to study neurophysiology, organ transplantation and the artificial kidney.

in the science and technological field, he said, china would send to canada delegations of scientists to study the fields of laser research, coal mining by open cast method, seismology, fisheries and forestry. canada would send to china delegations in the fields of coal mining by hydraulic power, metrology, fisheries, forestry and pest control.

in the area of cultural, academic, sport and media exchange, he said, china agreed in principle to be host to a canadian symphony orchestra and to an exhibition of canadian paintings from the collection of the national gallery. canada would receive an exhibition of chinese historic relics now on show in london. both sides were pleased with the arrangement already concluded which allowed for an exchange of students for the next two years. both sides also agree upon an exchange of professors and of delegations in the field of education. the two sides agreed to an exchange of three teams from each country in 1974. a delegation of representatives of the press of canada would be invited to visit china.

prime minister trudeau said that in the consular field, extensive discussions were held in a cooperative and friendly atmosphere. the broadest of these was an understanding on the formal establishment of consular relations which included a provision for each side to set up a consulate-general in the other country.

on world affairs, prime minister trudeau said that although there were factors that prevented the two sides from seeing the same events in precisely the same light, their respective points of view were at least

understandable to each other and often very similar. he said, he was able to assure premier chou en-lai that canada's friendship for china was and would continue to be an important element in her foreign policy.

he added: "i think i may say that this visit to peking, the warm welcome and excellent arrangements that have been made for us, and the extremely friendly and candid conversations we have had as well as the agreements and understandings we reached have all combined to ensure that the relationship between the two countries will remain both friendly and of substantial importance to both."

Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Leave Peking for Loyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau, mrs. trudeau and other distinguished canadian guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, left here for loyang by special train tonight.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang jigme, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army hsiang chung-hua, and leading members of other departments and several thousand peking residents.

canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and his wife left by the same train.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the brightly-lit railway station which flew the national flags of canada and china. after the band played the national anthems of canada and china, prime minister trudeau, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army. when canadian prime minister and mrs. trudeau and the other distinguished canadian guests bade farewell to the beautifully-clad well-wishers, the platform was resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. carrying colour balloons and garlands,

youngsters sang and danced, while others rhythmically shouted "farewell, farewell, a warm send-off to the distinguished canadian guests exclamation"

present at the railway station to see the distinguished guests off were visiting canadian friendly personage chester alvin ronning and officials of the canadian embassy here.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were on hand.

also accompanying canadian prime minister and mrs. trudeau to loyang are chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin and his wife chang ying and assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung.

this morning, prime minister and mrs. trudeau, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, visited the palace museum and an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. mrs. trudeau went to tien tan (temple of heaven) park in the afternoon.

Sino-Canadian Government Trade Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of canada was signed in peking today.

chinese premier chou en-lai and canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the canadian side were: mrs. trudeau; c.j. small, canadian ambassador to china, and his wife; charles l. caccia, member of parliament; ivan head, special assistant to the prime minister; martin o'connell, principal secretary to the prime minister; denis hudon, assistant secretary to the cabinet; dr. j.m. leclair, deputy minister of national health; t.m. burns, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce; m. dupuy, assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs; a.j. andrew, director general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs of the department of external affairs; r.k. joyce, director of the international economic relations of the department of finance; f.r. petrie, general director of the pacific, asia and africa bureau

of the department of industry, trade and commerce; p. o'neil, press secretary to the prime minister; r.a. bull, director of the commercial policy division of the department of external affairs; d. molgat, director of the east asia division of the department of external affairs; and others.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were: chi peng-fei, foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health; chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to canada; wang hai-jung, assistant minister for foreign affairs; and lin ping, cheng to-pin, hsu han-ping, wang chen, chang ying, wu fan-wu, chu chuan-hsien and others.

after the signing ceremony, prime minister trudeau presented premier chou en-lai with the surgical instruments "iron intern" and rib cutter, gifts to the chinese people. these instruments were invented, designed or used by doctor norman bethune. premier chou en-lai happily received these precious gifts and described them as an embodiment of the ever-lasting friendship between the people of china and canada. prime minister trudeau expressed the hope that the friendship established by doctor bethune would be developed.

Jen Pu-chai Meets Canadian Architects

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

jen pu-chai, acting president of the architectural society of china, today met and feted canadian architects arthur erickson, moshe safdie and mrs. safdie, and francisco kripacz. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yueh tai-heng, ma ke-chin and hsi chen-huan, and chinese architects.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Red Cross Supplies to Chad Shipped in Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, Oct. 12, 1973)

the first consignment of 4,000 tons of grain donated by the chinese red cross society to the drought-affected people of the republic of chad was shipped in the lagos port, nigeria, by the chinese freighter "chao yang" on october 7.

the relief supplies will be transported to chad by train and lorries.

CHINA AND CONGO

New Congolese Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

dieudonne itoua, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of the congo to china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Red Cross Society Donates Wheat to Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

the red cross society of china sent a cable to the red cross society of ethiopia today informing it that the red cross society of china has decided to donate ten thousand tons of wheat to help ethiopian people in the drought afflicted areas tide over the consequent difficulties. the cable reads:

deeply concerned at news of serious drought in northeastern and other regions of your country, our society has decided to donate ten thousand tons of wheat to your society to help your people in the afflicted areas tide over the consequent difficulties. please convey to the people in the afflicted areas our sincere solicitude and deep sympathy.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Minister Li Shui-ching Visits French Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

li shui-ching, chinese minister of the first ministry of machine building, ku hsiu-lien, vice-minister of the state planning commission, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, yu wen, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this afternoon visited the french measuring and scientific instruments exhibition which is being held at the peking exhibition centre.

jean royer, president of the c.e.f.a.r., briefed the chinese visitors on the properties and performance of the exhibits.

Member of French National Assembly Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

jacques duhamel, member of the national assembly of france, and his wife, and bernard de gaule, honorary president of the c.e.f.a.r., left here for home by air today after attending the opening ceremony of the french measuring and scientific instruments exhibition here.

the french guests were seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including yang tan-hua, kao yi and yu hou-hua.

on hand were charles malo, charge d'affaires a.i. of the french embassy here, and his wife, and paul nouailhac, commercial counsellor of the embassy.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Teng Hsiao-ping, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Dietmen Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

teng hsiao-ping, chinese vice-premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with katsushi fujii, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the house of representatives, and haruo okada, member of the house of representatives, and the japanese dietmen group of the committee for foreign affairs of the house of representatives they are leading.

present at the meeting were members of the dietmen group yoshio domoli, eiichi nagasue, yasuyuki okimoto, masami kobayashi, takashi fukaya, as well as mrs. okada and assistant shigeru kato.

present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials.

also present were vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chen kang, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi, wang hsiao-hsien and tang chia-hsuan.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes US-Soviet Support to Israel

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary broadcast today exposed the support to and connivance at israeli aggression by the two hegemonic powers -- the u.s. and the soviet union.

the commentary said: "the new armed aggression of the israeli zionists was launched with the support and at the connivance of u.s. imperialism and soviet social imperialism. u.s. imperialism has all along supported israeli zionism and continuously provided it with military aid. soviet social imperialism, while flaunting the signboard of 'supporting the arab people's struggle', is actually engaged in manoeuvres betraying the arab people. it contends and colludes with u.s. imperialism in the region, bringing about a protracted state of no war and no peace in the middle east. soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism take advantage of this situation to expand their own spheres of influence. the frenzied aggression by israel is precisely a result of the counter-revolutionary policy purused by the two hegemonic powers, the united states and the soviet union."

it stressed: "the military aggression by israel is arousing indignant protest among the world peoples." it added: "we are convinced that with the support of the people throughout the world, the people of the arab countries strengthening their solidarity and persisting in the fight will definitely be able to surmount various difficulties and win greater victories."

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

the 6-member delegation of the mexican ministry of public education and the oaxaca institute of social investigation and integration led by gloria ruiz de bravo ahaja, left here by train this evening to visit southern parts of china before going home.

while in peking, the guests had discussions with li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational

group under the state council, and yeh lai-shih, a leading member of the committee for reforming the chinese written language. they visited the central institute for nationalities, a rural people's commune and places of historical interest. the guests also toured huhehot city and taerhan mao mingan joint banner in inner mongolia.

Mexican Football Delegation in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 13, 1973)

the mexican football delegation left here for shanghai by train this evening.

the amateur youth football team of mexico city played a friendly match with the tientsin youth team at the flag-bedecked mingyuan stadium here yesterday afternoon and drew the match at two-all. before the 15,000 spectators, the match proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and unity between the chinese and mexican peoples. the versatile mexican team played fast football while the tientsin team employed short passes to penetrate the mexican defence.

vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee wang yuan-ho and leading members of departments concerned watched the match.

the mexican football delegation led by salvador alaniz arrived in tientsin on october 10 and was honoured in the evening at a dinner given by the tientsin branch of the all-china sports federation. hosts and guests chatted and clinked glasses to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and mexico.

while in tientsin, the mexican guests visited factories, hospitals and stores, went sight-seeing and attended an acrobatic show.

President of Mexican Sports Federation and Mrs. Cervantes, and Secretary-General of Supreme Council for Sport in Africa Ganga Leave for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation, and mrs. cervantes; and jean-claude ganga, secretary-general of the supreme council for sport in africa, and his party wound up their friendly visit here and left by air today to tour southern parts of china.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Trade Mission Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow, Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 12, 1973)

the new zealand trade mission with j.a. walding, minister of overseas trade, as its leader and d.o. walker as its deputy leader, left here this afternoon in two groups, one for kwangchow and the other for shanghai.

new zealand ambassador to china william bryce harland is accompanying minister j.a. walding to kwangchow.

the new zealand friends arrived in hangchow yesterday morning. they visited places of historical interest around the west lake and a silk mill.

upon their arrival and departure from hangchow, the new zealand friends were greeted and seen off by hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. hsieh cheng-hao also gave a dinner in their honour.

New Zealand Trade Mission Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 13, 1973)

j.a. walding, leader of the new zealand trade mission and minister of overseas trade, his wife and some members of the mission wound up their friendly visit to china, and left here for home by train today.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and tso pen-pin, deputy director of the provincial bureau of foreign trade.

also present was new zealand ambassador to china w.b. harland, who had accompanied the distinguished guests to kwangchow.

minister j.a. walding and his wife arrived here by air yesterday. prior to their arrival, they visited factories and ports, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in shanghai and hangchow. while in kwangchow, chang ken-sheng gave a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ice-Hockey Team Leaves for Scandinavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

a chinese ice-hockey team with liu chiang as its leader and wang shao-chiu as its deputy leader left peking by air today for friendly visits to norway, finland and denmark.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Military Attache Gives Army Day Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

colonel antoni aponowicz, military attache of the polish embassy in peking, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon to mark the anniversary of the founding of the polish people's army.

among the guests were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, hsu pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned tung cheng-hai, chung hui-kun, hsiang chung-pu and kan mai.

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak was present.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of other countries to china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Army Medical Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

chang ju-kuang, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the romanian army medical delegation led by major general alexandru augustin, head of the health department of the romanian armed forces.

attending the banquet were minister-counsellor ion dorobantu and military attache col. ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including tu tung-chin, liu hsuan-ting and an mai.

chang ju-kuang and major general augustin proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests chatted amiably and drank to the constant development of the unity and friendship between the army medical workers of the two countries.

the romanian delegation arrived in peking by air this morning. it was welcomed at the airport by sun meng-chi, tu tung-chin, liu hsuan-ting and kan mai as well as romanian military attache ioan dubesteanu.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Pictorial Exhibition of Unearthed Relics in China Opens in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 13, 1973)

a pictorial exhibition of archaeological finds in china jointly sponsored by the chinese embassy and the sri lanka national museum was opened here recently.

on display are more than 100 black and white and colour photos of historical relics excavated in china mostly during the great cultural revolution.

sri lanka cultural minister s.s. kulatilake was present at the opening ceremony. the minister and chinese ambassador huang ming-ta made speeches at the ceremony.

diplomatic envoys from various countries to sri lanka were also present.

after the ceremony, chinese colour documentary flims "a 2,100-year-old tomb excavated" and "historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution" were shown and warmly welcomed.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Friendly Personage Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1973)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of swedish friendly personage ingrid segerstedt wiberg, member of the executive council of the world federation of the united nations associations, president of the swedish association for united nations and political editor of the "goteborgs-posten".

attending the dinner were deputy director of the hsinhua news agency teng kang and leading members of departments concerned, including chung han-chiu, wang pan-tso, pi chi-lung, chou yun-yuan and liu kuang-ya.

the swedish friend arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L) Greets Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

the central committee of the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist) sent a message on october 2 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the convocation of the party's 10th national congress.

the message says: "the 10th congress of the communist party of china, which was held in an atmosphere of combat and unity, marks an important moment in the history of the revolutionary movement, a new victory of marxism, leninism, mao tsetung thought."

the message stresses: "the holding of the 10th congress of the communist party of china is an immense support to the struggling people in the whole world. it is the result of the great successes achieved by the chinese people since the ninth congress both in the internal and external fields. it is owing to the correct leadership of the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung at its head, relying on the creative initiative of the masses that

the chinese people have been able, during the recent years, to strengthen the socialist construction in china."

the message says: "in practising marxism-leninism and fighting against revisionism, the communist party of china, the chinese government and people have fought against the internal and external enemies, crushed the anti-party cliques of liu shao-chi and lin piao."

"the 10th congress has affirmed the willingness of the communist party of china to tighten the bonds and the proletarian internationalist solidarity with the authentic marxist-leninist parties and organisations", the message adds.

CHINA AND UGANDA

China's Hupeh Provincial Football Team Plays First Friendly Match in Uganda

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 12, 1973)

the hupeh provincial football team of china played a friendly match with the combined ugandan security forces football team at the nakivubo stadium in kampala on october 8, according to a report from the ugandan capital.

an opening ceremony took place prior to the match, the first one that the chinese team ever played after its arrival.

ugandan president idi amin and his wife attended the ceremony and watched the match.

also present at the ceremony and watching the match were minister of defence and commander of the ugandan army francis nyangweso, commander of the air force smarp guwebbeko and his wife, minister of provincial administration moses ali, acting chief of staff of the armed forces waris ali fadul, minister of education barnabas kili, chief justice wambuji, minister of public service and cabinet affairs and minister of state for foreign affairs in the president's office z. byagagire, minister of internal affairs lezi obabo, acting foreign minister t. otiang and other senior officials and officers.

the visiting tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council, a.

jumbe, and members of a korean government trade delegation also watched the match.

chinese ambassador to uganda ke pu-hai attended the ceremony and watched the match.

president amin received the players of the two countries and had a photo taken before the ceremony. chinese players presented gifts to the ugandan president.

the excellent skill and fine sportsmanship of the players of the two countries won warm applause and praise from the 30,000 spectators.

the hupeh football team with tsou tso-sheng as leader and ma chang-ching as deputy leader arrived in uganda on october 4.

ambassador ke pu-hai held a reception for the team's visit on the evening of october 10.

minister of defence and commander of the army and president of the national council of sports nyangweso and other government officials were present at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Arab Foreign Ministers and Representatives to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 11, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of foreign ministers and representatives of some arab countries to the current u.n. general assembly session.

the arab guests present at the banquet were abdelaziz bouteflika, minister of foreign affairs of algeria; mohamed ahmed nouman, deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of foreign affairs of the yemen arab republic; mohammed saleh mutie, minister of foreign affairs of the people's democratic republic of yemen? sabah el ahmed el jaber, minister of foreign affairs of kuwait; hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs of mauritania; mohamed adan, chairman of the somali delegation; and permanent representatives of algeria, the yemen arab republic,

the people's democratic republic of yemen, mauritania, somalia and tunisia to the united nations as well as the permanent observer of the arab league to the u.n. and representative of the palestine liberation organization to the u.n.

present also were chuang yen and wang jun-sheng, representatives, and chi tsung-hua and chang han-chih, alternate representatives, of the chinese delegation.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chiao Kuan-hua Calls on President of Upper Volta and Gives Dinner for UN Secretary-General

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 12, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister for foreign affairs, called on president sangoule lamizana of upper volta this morning and had a friendly conversation with him.

on another occasion this evening, chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner in honour of kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations. present also at the dinner were u.n. officials including under-secretaries-general tang ming-chao and roberto e. guyer and executive assistant to u.n. secretary-general ismat t. kittani.

UNDP Administrator Feted in Peking

(NCNA- English Peking, Oct. 12, 1973)

minister fang yi of economic relations with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening in honour of rudolph a. peterson, administrator of the united nations development programme, and his wife, rajendra comaraswamy, assistant administrator and director of the bureau of asia and far east, john olver, assistant administrator, and his wife. a friendly atmosphere prevailed over the banquet.

present on the occasion were vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned including pu ming, pi chi-lung and chang hsien-wu.

Fourth Committee of UN General Assembly
Discusses Question of Portuguese Colonies

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 11, 1973)

the
fourth committee (trust and non-self-governing territories) of the u.n. general assembly discussed the question of territories under portuguese administration from september 27 to october 10. representatives from 60 countries, especially those from asia, africa and latin america, in their speeches strongly condemned the portuguese colonial rule over african territories and gave their energetic support to the people in the portuguese colonies struggling for national liberation.

salim, representative of tanzania, speaking in his capacity as chairman of the special committee of decolonization, transmitted to the committee a message from aristides pereira, general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde, announcing that the state of guinea-bissau had been founded. many representatives expressed congratulations on the birth of the new state.

kaniaru, representative of kenya, said that kenya condemned and called for outright condemnation of portugal and its collaborators for the suppression and killing of african peoples.

montoya, representative of peru, stated that his government felt the declaration of the independent state of guinea-bissau was a positive and encouraging sign for the freedom fighters. the foreign troops in that territory, whose presence there constituted an act of aggression, should soon be withdrawn.

he added that his government reaffirmed its determined support for the cause of the people suffering under the yoke of colonial oppression and rejected any collaboration that might perpetuate colonialism.

mampuya musumgayi nkuembe, representative of zaire, said that portugal vainly resisted the march of history and attempted to cling to its occupied territories. under whose name and what principle could portugal say that those areas in africa belonged to it? he asked. he said zaire was duty bound to give military and other aid to the people in all occupied territories.

petre vlasceanu, representative of romania, said that his delegation warmly welcomed the proclamation of independence by guinea-bissau. he said that the liberation struggle in southern africa was intensifying and the united nations should increase its assistance to that struggle. romania would continue to give political, diplomatic, material and moral support to the liberation movements in angola and mozambique, he declared.

lansine sylla, representative of guinea, exposed in his speech the crimes of genocide committed by portugal in the territories under its domination. he said that the portuguese colonists should be firmly condemned and greater pressure should be applied by the united nations on the portuguese government and greater assistance provided to the liberation movements.

abdelwahid ali refadi, representative of libya, said that the portuguese had failed to stop or slow the tide of liberation in africa, despite their barbarous acts. the declaration of independence of guinea-bissau demonstrated that only through armed struggle could colonized people win their independence.

chinese representative chuang yen said: "the present situation is developing in depth in a direction favourable to the african people and unfavourable to imperialism and colonialism. the african countries that have already achieved independence, constantly strengthen their unity, and are directing their spearheads against the common enemies -- of africa -- imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. the armed struggles and mass movements of the people in non-independent regions for national liberation are continuing to surge forward. the situation in africa is excellent and encouraging."

he pointed out: "the victorious growth of the revolutionary struggle in the portuguese colonies has thrown the portuguese colonial authorities into a panic. in order to save themselves from defeat, they are stepping up their suppression of the local national movements." he strongly condemned the portuguese colonialists for their fascist atrocities and expressed the resolute support of the chinese government and people for the just struggle of the people in portuguese colonies.

in his speech tula, representative of the angolan national liberation front (f.n.l.a.), pointed out that the language of arms was the only one which could make portugal see reason. as long as portugal persisted in maintaining an aggressive position, the angolan people would continue their armed struggle and intensify it until complete independence was achieved.

he said that through the armed struggle, the angolan people had liberated many sectors and regions along the whole angolan front. any solution to the problem of angola which did not involve recognition by portugal of the right of the angolan people to self-determination and independence was destined to failure. the f.n.l.a. was prepared to carry on the war to the end, he said.

END